FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REACTION TO UN DRAFT RESOLUTION ON EL SALVADOR

PA030409 Paris AFP in Spanish 1651 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] New York City, 29 Nov (AFP) -- Mexico today submitted to the United Nations a draft resolution on the human rights situation in El Salvador that elicited an angry reaction from the Salvadoran delegation as well as reservations from the other members of the Contadora Group. Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia are members of the Contadora Group along with Mexico.

The draft resolution, which is co-sponsored by Algeria, Spain, France, Greece, and Sweden, expresses "profound concern because, although the number of incidents has decreased, grave and massive violations of human rights continue to occur, with the corresponding suffering of the Salvadoran people."

The resolution "profoundly deplores the continuation of the bombings and other attacks by the government's Armed Forces," expresses "its concern" over the consequences of economic damage caused by the attacks of the opposition forces, and then calls on both the government and the guerrillas to intensify their negotiations.

Salvadoran diplomatic sources did not hide their "outrage" over the draft resolution, which they said would bring "dire consequences" to the Contadora process. They said that Mexico, because of its "inconsiderate actions that are not in line with reality, is sidelining itself from" the Contadora process.

Mexico and a group of nations have traditionally co-sponsored resolutions on El Salvador at the United Nations. Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands withdrew from the group this year, however, because they believe that at this time such a resolution is untimely and detrimental to the peace seeking process.

Mexican spokesman said that the draft resolution, which was delivered to and has been registered by the UN Secretariat, is "being circulated," which, in diplomatic language, means that it is being negotiated.

The Salvadoran outrage is not a new phenomenon, since it has occured several times in the past. The novelty lies in the fact that this outrage has a wider audience than in previous years, due to the dialogue begun by the Jose Napoleon Duarte administration.

According to well-informed sources, some of the other Contadora Group countries are reportedly studying the possibility of submitting another draft resolution in the event the Mexican draft resolution cannot be substantially modified. Intense activity is under way for this purpose, carried out mainly by Venezuela. Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic reportedly would fully support this action along with several European countries, the FRG among them.

Adversaries have described Mexican policy on human rights at the United Nations as "selective and hypocritical." Mexico maintains that all violations should be denounced, and has urged its critics to denounce other cases of flagrant violations of human rights at the United Nations, where it claims to be willing to support their condemnation if they can be proved true.

ALFONSIN RECEIVES NICARAGUAN MINISTER SECRETARY

PY032000 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1527 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Dec (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin and Nicaraguan Minister Secretary of the Junta General Secretariat Rodrigo Reyes today discussed the political situation in Central and Latin America and viewed Argentine-Nicaraguan bilateral relations. This statement was made by the visiting Nicaraguan official at the conclusion of a meeting with Alfonsin whom he invited to attend the presidential inauguration of Daniel Ortega on 10 January 1985 in Managua.

Reyes went to Government House accompanied by Nicaraguan Deputy Minister of Foreign Relations Jose Leon Talavera and Ambassador Ricardo Cambrano Diaz. The meeting was also attended by Argentine Foreign Relations Secretary for Special Affairs Jorge Sabato, and Under Secretary for Latin American Affairs Raul Alconada Sempe.

The Nicaraguan minister stated that President Alfonsin "said that he was very interested in attending the presidential inauguration to give the ceremony a pluralist touch, but that it would be impossible for him to attend because he has a meeting scheduled on that date with Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo." He added that Alfonsin promised the attendance of Argentine Vice President Victor Martinez and a high-level delegation to the Nicaraguan presidential inauguration.

Asked about the Argentine Government position on the threat of an invasion of his country, Reyes said that although Alfonsin did not say so in concrete terms, we know that his policy supports our country, advocating a political solution for Central America, and that it is against any intervention. In this regard, he said that the Argentine support for Nicaragua can be interpreted in the statements made by President Alfonsin, and in the Argentine credits and loans for the purchase of Argentine products, inputs, and so forth.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ANTARCTIC TREATY

PY011502 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2158 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Nov (NA) -- The Argentine Government today warned that by eventually declaring the Antarctic "a common patrimony of humanity" we may be "creating instability" in an area that up to now has been demilitarized and denuclearized. On the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Antarctic Treaty, which may be revised in 1991, the Argentine Foreign Ministry reasserted its position regarding an old proposal submitted to the United Nations by Antigua, Bermuda, and Malaysia to declare the Antarctic a common patrimony of humanity. The Argentine Foreign Ministry notes that if this proposal is accepted, "it will have negative consequences since the Antarctic will cease to be an area free of tension and conflict and thus appropriate for international cooperation." Argentina, Chile, and the United Kingdom claim Antarctic sectors that overlap each other either partially or totally.

In the communique issued today, the Foreign Ministry states that "the international community as a whole must make a great effort to try to make compatible the aspirations of certain countries with the rights and legitimate interests of those countries that are part of the Antarctic Treaty and with the existing sovereignty claims over some Antarctic regions." The Antarctic Treaty was originally signed in 1959 by 12 countries and another 20 became signatories later.

The Argentine Foreign Ministry announced that during the Antarctic year, 1984-1985, Argentina will grant port facilities to several oceanographic and scientific research ships, two from China, one from Norway, and two U.S. tourist ships.

The communique notes that the Antarctic Treaty is "one of the most effective and forward-looking tools that has been conceived this century within the framework of international cooperation." It adds that its enforcement in 1961, 2 years after it was signed, enabled the "establishment of the first demilitarized and denuclearized area in contemporary history." The communique notes that the Antarctic Treaty "froze all territorial sovereignty issues and safeguarded the juridical position of the parties involved in this regard."

LEGISLATOR BLASTS BRITISH ON ANTARCTIC BASE

PY031647 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1348 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Tandil, Argentina — 2 Dec (TELAM) -- Juan Carlos Pugliese, the president of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, said here today that the United Kingdom is always seeking to create a schism among southern cone nations, and that British policy is always striving to drive a wedge between Chile and Argentina. Asked by the newspaper EL ATLANTICO about the British step to hand over a base that is located in Argentine Antarctic territory to Chile, Pugliese said that it is an area that is claimed by the three countries, and that is why the conflict continues. No one can grant to another something that is in dispute. It is as if the British were to hand over to Argentina something claimed by Chile. Pugliese added that at any rate we shall have to wait and see how these problems will be resolved. Our rights are very clear and we shall defend them. We have safeguarded them in the recent agreement with Chile and nothing jeopardizes our respective rights in the Antarctic.

ALFONSIN'S LEADING NONALIGNED VIEWED AS IMPRACTICAL

PY301720 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 30 Nov 84 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- Although the name of President Raul Alfonsin has been mentioned as a possible leader of the movement of Nonaligned nations, Argentina is not in a position to accept such a responsibility and will probably support the reelection of India to the chairmanship of the 1986-1990 period, informed sources said yesterday. The name of the president of the largest Latin American member-nation of the 99-nation movement cropped up following the assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi earlier this month. It did mainly, political observers said, on account of Alfonsin's campaign for a new economic order in the world to allow the development of underdeveloped nations. But Argentina, which has only been a member-nation of the movement since 1973, will discourage such an appointment because it lacks the necessary infrastructure to handle the chairmanship during four years, the sources said. The sources said all of Argentina's relations with the non-aligned are handled by an office within the Foreign Ministry's department of international organizations while if it accepted the chairmanship it would have to mount a permanent structure in Geneva where all international organizations have their headquarters. This would require a sort of second foreign ministry to handle the chairmanship of the non-aligned exclusively and under current circumstances this was not practical, they added.

The chairmanship is assigned to a member-nation and after Mrs Gandhi's death it was taken over by her son, Rajiv, who succeeded his mother as Indian prime minister.

NAVY COMMANDER CONCERNED ABOUT BUDGET CUTS

PY010158 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2040 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Nov (NA) -- Military sources today reported that Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa, the Navy chief of staff, has told Defense Minister Raul Borras of "the dramatic situation in which the Navy will be if the government implements its 1985 budgetary plans for the Armed Forces."

In this regard, Arosa told the defense minister that if the figures foreseen by the Defense Ministry remain unchanged, "the Navy will not be able to navigate the number of days that are necessary to meet the requirements of the hypothetical conflicts considered by the joint staff." According to the sources, Arosa told Minister Borras that "the Navy believes that the fleet needs approximately 100 days of navigation to meet the minimum training requirements that will allow it to properly implement the plans developed on the basis of the government-approved hypothetical conflicts." Arosa told the defense minister that the 1985 budget allocation for the Navy "provides for only 20 days of navigation."

Arosa talked to the defense minister during a meeting attended by high-ranking Navy officers, Navy staff members, Lieutenant General Julio Fernandez Torres, and Defense Ministry officials. The purpose of the meeting was to analyze the 1985 budget allocations for the Navy. The sources reported that "in real terms, the figures imply that the Navy will receive 10 percent less than the amount it received this year."

Arosa pointed out that "the current Navy budget and the budget foreseen for 1985 have caused and will cause irreparable damage in the area of equipment maintenance and personnel training." Concerning the reduction of Navy personnel, Arosa reported that 4,000 noncommissioned officers and 500 officers are expected to leave at the end of the year. The Navy commander pointed out that these figures correspond to "the more qualified personnel." Vice Adm Arosa also explained that "over the past few years, the number of Navy conscripts has dropped from about 16,000 to 6,000."

Official sources have confirmed that the meeting between Borras and the Navy leadership took place "as part of the talks that the minister is holding with the three Armed Forces to conclude the preparations for the 1985 budget." The sources explained that the Defense Ministry is evaluating the information received from the Armed Forces, "taking into account the difficult economic situation the nation is experiencing."

ARMY I CORPS, SEVERAL OTHER UNITS DISBANDED

PY032048 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 30 Nov 84 p 1, 5

[Excerpts] The war banners of several Army units, including that of the I Corps, which is based in Palermo, were definitively struck on 29 November as a part of the reorganization of the Armed Forces that has been ordered by the government. The ceremony at the I Corps was shrouded in privacy and was of a strictly military nature.

There were also similar ceremonies in Bahia Blanca and Rosario. In all the ceremonies the visible emotional state of the personnel could be noted and for some observers it revealed a certain unrest.

The following units were disbanded in Bahia Blanca: the 181st Military Police Company; the 181st Electronic Operations Company; and the 181st Sanitary Warehouse Section.

General Victor Pino, commander of the II Corps based in Rosario, presided over the ceremony which was held during the morning of 29 November at the headquarters of the 21st Military Police Company based in Fray Luis Beltran, which was also officially disbanded on orders of the national executive branch.

RADICALS TO SEEK TWO 4-YEAR PRESIDENTIAL TERMS

PY031850 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Dec 84 p 7

[Text] (NA) -- Senator Adolfo Gass (Radical-Buenos Aires) yesterday revealed that the leaders of Latin America's democratic parties would be meeting here at the time of the inauguration of Uruguayan President-elect Julio Sanguinetti next March, in order to form a pan-continental grouping. Christian democrat, socialist and liberal parties would all be welcome, he added. In an interview with a local news agency, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman also admitted that the cabinet changes, widely rumoured in the press, could be announced by President Raul Alfonsin on December 10, the first anniversary of his inauguration. He further admitted that Radical Party circles were considering constitutional amendments to reduce the presidential term from six to four years and to allow for the possibility of re-election. Finally, Gass restated government support for the peace efforts of the Contadora Group in Central America.

AUTHENTIC SOCIALIST PARTY REESTABLISHED

PY032040 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2200 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Dec (DYN) -- With the objective of reestablishing the almost century-old and splintered party founded by Juan B. Justo, the Authentic Socialist Party, the Unified Socialist Party, and one of the two sectors of the divided Socialist Confederation today joined a National Liberation Front with a call for "unity of the working class and of all those sectors that are subjected to dependency." The new party, which resulted from a congress that was attended by 300 leaders and delegates from 19 of the 24 national electoral districts, has temporarily adopted the name Authentic Socialist Party, although it will claim before the courts the right to use the name Argentine Socialist Party. But to do so, it will have to confront an objection that has been submitted to the courts by another socialist sector.

The congress, which met all day until predawn hours at the Margarita Xirgu Theater in Buenos Aires, appointed an interim executive board that will be headed by Enrique Inda and Simon Lazara. It also appointed Hector Polino as secretary of state for cooperative action, and approved a political statement. This executive board will have a term of 6 months. The 5-page statement expresses the wish "to rebuild the Argentine Socialist Party" that was established by Juan B. Justo in 1896, with the objective of "strengthening the efforts of all socialists to safeguard political freedoms and achieve a fully participative democracy and social justice."

After an exhaustive analysis of the present national economic situation, the new socialist group proposes in its declaration "the unity of the working class and other social groups that are subjected to dependency, backwardness, and exploitation" through a National Liberation Front based on a "common program that will do away with the dependence on imperialism." Among its economic proposals are "an urban and agrarian reform program, the nationalization of the banking sector, foreign trade, and basic economic resources by democraticizing them through the collective participation of workers and by eradicating the concentration of wealth."

UNIONS VOTE TO CONTINUE GENERAL STRIKE

PY040225 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0157 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] La Paz, 3 Dec (EFE) -- Bolivian labor unions today decided to continue the indefinite general strike they have been carrying out for the past 6 days against the government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo in the midst of rumors of a coup.

After a 4-hour meeting, the approximately 120 union delegates who held a national plenum harshly criticized Siles Zuazo for being incapable of solving the difficult economic situation.

The secretary general of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), Juan Lechin Oquendo, visibly annoyed with officials, said that apparently what the government wants is a violent reaction from the unions or a coup. Lechin said that the government tried to take the workers by surprise by presenting a document that violates the agreements previously reached between the COB and Siles Zuazo's ministers. The leader of the Bolivian unions announced that the COB will demand an explanation during the upcoming meeting to be held on 4 December in La Paz.

Lechin, who has headed the COB for over 30 years, added that the union leaders declared a recess until Tuesday, 4 December, to decide whether the indefinite general strike, which has completely paralyzed the country, will be suspended or not.

Today is the sixth day since the union leaders ordered the strike against the government of Siles Zuazo in the midst of warnings from the Armed Forces that they would implement drastic measures if the social disturbance resulting from demonstrations against the executive branch continue.

Government, COB Fail to Agree

PY031735 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Government and the COB have failed to arrive at an agreement to end the general strike. After an exhausting 4-hour session, the parties involved decided to make a final effort to achieve an agreement tomorrow. Nevertheless, the atmosphere in the country is one of pessimism.

Planning Minister Rene Fernandez said that today's session was very tense, while COB leader Juan Lechin said that the government is hardening its position.

Last night, the COB rejected a government proposal to increase minimum salaries from $98 to $103, which Lechin labeled as a ridiculous offer.

ARMY CHIEF CHARGED WITH PLOTTING COUP

PY040255 Paris AFP in Spanish 0118 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] La Paz, 3 Dec (AFP) -- The congressional bloc of the Socialist Party-One (PS-1) charged here today Army Commander General Jose Olvis Arias with having prepared a circular message addressed to commanders of large military garrisons. The message is reportedly designed to cause the ouster of the democratic government. Regarding this subject, Deputy German Gutierrez said that the circular message reads:

In the face of the chaos and anarchy the country has been experiencing, the Army commander orders that the situation be reviewed, taking into account political, socio-economic, and military factors, and military government action [accion de gobierno militar]. The respective plans in the national government fields will also have to be prepared for next Thursday.

The circular message of Gen Olvis Arias was disclosed amid a general, indefinite strike called by the COB, which is now in its sixth day and has paralyzed the country.

DEMONSTRATORS CLASH WITH POLICE IN LA PAZ

PY031721 Paris AFP in Spanish 1654 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] La Paz, 3 Dec (AFP) -- Hundreds of members of the COB, who were demonstrating against the economic measures issued on 23 November, today clashed with police forces in downtown La Paz. Although no precise information is available, it is feared that the violent incidents may have resulted with several persons being injured. The demonstration took place just a few hours before the opening of a national workers conference which will have to decide whether the COB indefinite general strike, now 6 days old, will continue. The delegates to this conference will accept or reject a new salary hike offered by President Hernan Siles Zuazo's economic team.

Miners Explode Dynamite

PY040240 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] The population of La Paz is living in panic due to the explosions of dynamite cartridges that were detonated by striking miners during a march on La Paz. The local police have reported that up to the present time there has been no news about casualties. The strikers were protesting the recent hikes in the prices of basic foodstuffs and fuels, and they have now been on strike for 20 days.

INFORMATION MINISTER ATTACKS COB RADIO NETWORK

PY031305 Santa Cruz Radio Santa Cruz in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena has said that the radio network sponsored by the COB during the indefinite general strike is an attack against freedom of expression. In a 4-point communique released by the mass media, the minister said that the network is an attack against press freedom, against freedom of information, and against the right to work, and that its sponsors must be brought to trial. He thus agreed with the position of mass media owners, who make up the Press and Radio Union.

Rueda Pena said that the labor movement's decision to silence some media and organize the network has been arbitrary. The minister also stressed that there is no difference between the network sponsored by former dictator Garcia Meza and the labor network imposed by Juan Lechin Oquendo, because both have violated the same rights, autocratically securing the monopoly of information and opinion, preventing all possibilities of free and pluralistic expression through the mass media. The communique adds that the decision has prevented the people from receiving information, and the mineworkers from receiving the Channel 7 broadcast.

In his communique, Rueda Pena also asks the interior minister to give guarantees to the radio stations that want to return to the air and to bring to trial those who violate the right to have free access to information.

NEVES ASSOCIATES 'INFORM' U.S. ON ECONOMIC IDEAS

PY032030 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Dec 84 p 12

[By Brasilia correspondent Rubem Azevedo Lima]

[Text] Out of concern for the country's situation, politicians associated with Tancredo Neves, who is likely to be Brazil's next president, have informed the U.S. Government that President Figueiredo's successor does not consider Brazil's foreign debt "as a question for accountants, but as a serious political problem." Those politicians recognized that Brazil's next president, although backed by a broad front that goes beyond partisan boundaries, will have difficulties in negotiating with Brazil's creditors, especially with President Ronald Reagan.

However, these politicians made it clear that unless fixed interest rates are set on Brazil's foreign debt and the outflow of national resources is slowed, the country will not be able to maintain its institutional stability for more than a year. In the present situation, the United States has "the continent's largest powder keg" in its backyard.

Although they did not attribute these ideas to Tancredo Neves, ideas which coincide with the thinking of Vice President Aureliano Chaves, the politicians linked to the opposition candidate pointed out to the Americans that "it is not fair that Brazil should be paying annually to service its foreign debt a sum equal to one-third of the total funds of the Marshall Plan, which was set up by the United States to assist the European countries after World War II."

Through the Marshall Plan, the Americans invested nearly $10 billion in 1945. Adjusting this figure for U.S. inflation, that figure would now be $30 billion, and each year, Brazil is paying $10 billion on account of floating interest rates and principal amortization. The pro-Neves politicians make objections to the figures made public by the government's economists. For instance, they object to information that Brazilian foreign reserves are on the order of $7 billion, because more than $1.5 billion would be nothing but Poland's debt, which Brazil considers uncollectable.

In talks with mid-level U.S. Government officials, the politicians, some of whom may hold important positions in the Neves government, admitted that although Brazil's internal debt is huge, this problem is irrelevant when compared to the country's foreign commitments.

Among the questions discussed during the meetings, in which the new government's prospects were evaluated, the pro-Neves politicians brought up the problem of a possible economic recession and its social consequences. They pointed out that Brazil is obtaining trade balance surpluses mostly by restricting imports. Over the short term, these restrictions would lead to the obsolence of Brazil's industrial establishment and to more unemployment.

The Americans pointed out that the lack of success of Brazil's policy to fight inflation is caused by a deliberate decision of those responsible for the economic policy. If inflation were held at a reasonable level, the salary readjustments would not take up funds that would otherwise increase demand in the internal market. With inflation kept high the workers under the current salary policy lose buying power, and the manufacturers are encouraged to export more and more by the continuous minidevaluation of the cruzeiro.

This plea was made at the end: Brazil is no less important than El Salvador (with due respect to a friendly country), and President Reagan changed the U.S. economic policy toward El Salvador; so he can do the same toward Brazil, or risk creating a problem of unforseeable consequences for the Americans.

ARMED FORCES READY TO ACCEPT NEVES' ELECTION

PY031458 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Nov 84 p 6

[By Helio Contreiras]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia military sources asserted yesterday that the Armed Forces have already accepted the possibility of the victory of Tancredo Neves, presidential candidate of the Democratic Alliance, and so Neves will not need to make any special concession to the Armed Forces in order to be accepted as their commander in chief beginning 15 March 1985.

The military who, like former Navy Minister Maximiano da Fonseca, back the candidate consider the professional approach that Neves will adopt toward the Armed Forces is the correct one. Even General Antonio Carlos de Andrade Serpa, who used to admit the possibility of attempts among the military to disturb the succession process, has recently changed his mind. He said that the analysis of the military attitude published by O ESTADO assessing the positions adopted by some generals in the latest meetings of the Army High Command was correct.

Navy Minister Admiral Alfredo Karam also recognized that a professional and apolitical approach is preferred by the majority of the Brazilian military, adding: "What I have read in the JORNAL DA TARDE indeed reflects the real situation; we are concerned with our constitutional mission." Two months ago there might have been some enthusiasm for the Maluf candidacy in some military circles, but not now when the Social Democratic Party candidate has lost ground and Tancredo Neves has virtually become President Joao Figueiredo's successor.

In the military area, no sign can be noticed of possible opposition should the candidate of the Democratic Alliance win the election, mainly because most of the Armed Forces did not get involved in the political and partisan dispute. Neither in the barracks of Rio de Janeiro or Sao Paulo, and even less of Rio Grande do Sul and the IV Army in the northwest, have officers on active duty become involved with political and partisan interests in the succession process.

In meetings of the Army, Aeronautics, and Navy high commands, the military ministers could verify that there was no tendency to take a position in favor of one candidate or the other. For this reason, the commanders in chief of the three services, for the first time in 20 years, have not taken a position in favor of either of the two candidates, and on all occasions they have refused to make pronouncements involving them in the presidential succession process.

NEVES SUPPORTS REFERENDUM TO LEGITIMIZE VOTE

PY011332 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Tomorrow's newspapers will carry a statement issued by Democratic Alliance candidate Tancredo Neves announcing the holding of a national referendum after he assumes power. Tancredo again touched on this idea, which was originally mentioned yesterday in Maceio, causing surprise among his followers and his running mate.

Tancredo Neves reasserted today in Rio de Janeiro that he wishes to legitimatize the presidential succession process through the holding of a national referendum that will be supported by political parties and [words indistinct] public opinion.

Tancredo Neves believes that despite the massive rallies held throughout the country, an election through the indirect ballot system has an appearance of illegitimacy that must be eliminated. He believes that the Electoral College is an illegitimate organ and that the best way to give legitimacy to the process is to resort to a referendum that should confirm the election [words indistinct] or to suggest a name.

PDS GOVERNORS IN NORTHEAST TO SWITCH PARTIES

PY031632 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] As soon as the party system is reformed, the nine Social Democratic Party [PDS] governors in the northeast will switch to the new party that will emerge from the Liberal Front -- even Paraiba Governor Wilson Braga who supports Deputy Paulo Maluf.

Confirmation provided by his assistants that he had decided to leave the PDS, Governor Braga told O GLOBO: "I will go wherever my fellow governors go, no matter which party they join." The Paraiba governor will officially abandon the PDS as soon as the reform of the party system is implemented after the new government takes office.

MALUF ADVOCATES IMMEDIATE DIRECT ELECTIONS

PY010224 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Social Democratic Party, PDS, presidential candidate Paulo Maluf today proposed that he and his opponent, Tancredo Neves, promise to immediately hold elections through a direct balloting system.

[Begin Maluf recording] I am publicly challenging Tancredo Neves to jointly sign a public document in which the candidates will promise that whoever wins at the Electoral College will immediately call for elections by a direct ballot. [end recording]

Maluf also said that he favors the holding of a new convention by the PDS, and that he will attend it provided all members agree to support the elected candidate. Maluf has announced that he will deliver a speech at the Federal Chamber on 3 December.

MALUF TO APPEAL ELECTORAL COURT DECISION

PY291140 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The Social Democratic Party [PDS] will file with the Federal Supreme Court a motion to reverse the Superior Electoral Court decision on the question of party loyalty. This was revealed today by PDS presidential candidate Paulo Maluf in Brasilia.

[Begin Maluf recording] As for the decision of the Superior Electoral Court, I have been advised by jurists and lawyers of the party that a constitutional provision has been violated. Thus the party will go to the Federal Supreme Court which will certainly rule in favor of a constitutional provisions. [end recording]

Paulo Maluf also supported the idea of Mato Grosso Governor Julio Campos that a direct presidential election should be held in 1986, with the possibility that the candidate who wins the election at the Electoral College on 15 January 1985 may be reelected. The governor of Mato Grosso said that he will submit the idea to President Joao Figueiredo on 10 December during his visit to the State of Mato Grosso.

MINISTRY REJECTS SPANISH MINISTER'S STATEMENT

PY040055 Paris AFP in Spanish 2346 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Santiago, 3 Dec (AFP) -- The Chilean Foreign Ministry today rejected a statement made recently by the Spanish foreign minister who expressed his deep concern about the Chilean situation. Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesman Marcelo Padilla referred to press reports datelined Madrid which stated that Spain considers that the deterioration of the Chilean domestic situation has affected normal relations between the two countries. Speaking to the semiofficial news agency ORBE, Padilla said: That is a subjective opinion which relates to the domestic situation of another state and which the Republic of Chile hereby rejects.

INTERIOR MINISTER VIEWS DOMESTIC SITUATION

PY302146 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 22 Nov 84 pp A 1, A 8

["Text" of interview granted to the press by Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa in Santiago -- date not given]

[Text] [Reporter] How do you evaluate the state of siege in general?

[Jarpa] I believe that the country's situation has improved quite a bit; terrorist attacks have obviously diminished and the people have more security to carry on their normal activities. I believe the state of siege has been a useful measure that has made it possible to deactivate the subversive groups. We are moving toward the country's objectives of development and progress, and we will maintain this transitory measure for as long as necessary.

[Reporter] Will some of the measures adopted under the state of siege be changed?

[Jarpa] I believe that to the extent that the situation becomes normal, some changes might be made, but for the time being I cannot anticipate when.

[Reporter] When the state of siege is lifted, what will happen to those who have been banished for political reasons?

[Jarpa] Those who have been banished are extremists. I believe that they number 71. They have not been banished under the state of siege provisions, but under various legal provisions. They have been banished for 90 days and when this period, during which we expect they will recover their senses, is over, they will be set free as is done all the time. This has nothing to do with the state of siege.

[Reporter] Will the political opening proceed once the state of siege ends?

[Jarpa] We will return to the path we have chosen, and we will continue moving forward toward the objectives His Excellency has set for this government.

[Reporter] Will the political parties be allowed to function again?

[Jarpa] I believe the political parties bill will be approved and promulgated very soon. Therefore, not only will they function but there will be a law that will protect and regulate their activities.

[Reporter] The president has said that the political parties law will come into force after the publication of the electoral registry law. Was the objective of your meeting with Schweitzer to speed up the process or to establish general guidelines?

[Jarpa] As I said when that meeting was held, the study of the bill is practically concluded. The opinion of the Interior Ministry still remains to be made known, and now we have given it. I believe that the final text of the law is being drawn up and that it will soon be ready for consideration by the Interior Ministry. The bill will then be submitted to the government junta.

[Reporter] What do you think of the foreign criticism of the state of siege?

[Jarpa] There is always criticism. Previous Chilean Governments and many Latin American governments have applied the state of siege and no one has been either surprised or concerned. But when the current Chilean Government does it, many foreign agents unleash campaigns of attacks and malevolent interpretation.

[Reporter] But this time the reaction has been so strong that it has even been suggested that the United States should not grant some credits to Chile.

[Jarpa] That measure has been suggested but not enacted.

[Reporter] Are the state of siege provisions likely to be changed if the situation changes?

[Jarpa] We'll see about that later. Obviously, if the state of siege is no longer necessary, it will be lifted.

[Reporter] What do you think of Msgr Fresno's pastoral letter?

[Jarpa] After learning the contents of the pastoral letter, I sent a personal letter today to the archbishop telling him of my opinion on the situation. Since I do not know whether he has already read it, I cannot talk about it.

[Reporter] What feelings did the pastoral letter awaken in you?

[Jarpa] Surprise and, obviously, concern. I believe that there may be temporary disagreements between the church and the government, but their relations have not basically deteriorated and will not deteriorate. This government has made a gigantic effort to put Chile on a course of Christian doctrine, as is reflected by the measures adopted in the area of education and by several other legal measures. I believe that this should also be appreciated and that the eventual temporary disagreements are not as serious as those who want church-government relations to deteriorate may claim.

[Reporter] Do you believe your letter may help improve those relations?

[Jarpa] I believe that one should always do everything in one's power to clarify the situation and correct the mistakes that might be made.

[Reporter] Would you mind if the archbishop makes your letter public?

[Jarpa] No, not at all. If I send a letter to him, I am not asking him to keep it secret. I believe that it should be released to the public, just as was the pastoral letter that the archbishop sent to all the churches of the area. I believe that it would be useful for the public to know the very humble reasons, though still reasons, that the interior minister may have on the subject.

[Reporter] What is your answer to Msgr Fresno's request that the government take steps toward reconciliation?

[Jarpa] The government has always had the same idea, the same objective, and the same purpose: to reach a consensus. Obviously, there can be no consensus with terrorists and extremists, who are trying to prevent unity among Chileans and obstruct the path to democracy. Thus, there will be a consensus with those who are willing to attain it. But there won't be one with those who are against understanding and unity.

[Reporter] What issues were discussed at the meeting with the rectors?

[Jarpa] I met with the Santiago University rectors. We talked about the situation at the universities, which is quite normal. The students are devoted to their studies, except for some small groups that are trying to create difficulties. I am confident that the situation will continue to improve.

GEN MATTHEI DENIES REPORTS ON RESIGNATION

PY302338 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Chilean Air Force [FACh] Commander in Chief General Fernando Matthei has categorically denied that he has resigned his posts. He has also justified the state of siege that has been imposed throughout the country. Gen Matthei, who is also a government junta member, explained why he has not made any public statements recently.

[Begin recording] I cannot answer every foolish remark that is made, but none of those reports is true. The truth is that some time ago I decided that it was not prudent to continue talking, because he who talks too much makes too many mistakes. No matter how deeply one may want to say something that is correct, one has to think very carefully and say it only once, because one cannot keep talking all the time. Therefore... [changes sentence pattern] and, in addition, there are many things to do. [end recording]

He also reiterated that the FACh remains strongly united and has a high morale because of its progress.

[Begin recording] Those reports are absolutely false. There are no disagreements within the Air Force, neither between the commander...[changes sentence pattern] The Air Force is a strongly united institution and its morale is very high because of all our achievements. We are very proud of what we are doing, and we are very proud of our own institution. Absolute unity prevails within the government, and no one can doubt it. Now, if a politician has a dissenting opinion, well, as we have said several times, this is part of loyalty and of a jointly undertaken task. But no one should harbor even the least doubt that we will comply with our oath to support and cooperate with the government until 1989 when power will be handed over to a freely elected government, something that we have also sworn to fulfill. [end recording]

Gen Matthei added that it was necessary to impose the state of siege, which might be lifted in the near future.

[Begin recording] I agreed with the imposition of the state of siege, and I signed the resolution because I sincerely thought that it was advantageous and that it was necessary because we could not let the situation get out of control. If the situation improves, normalcy will be restored in the future. I regret that such a measure had to be imposed, but I was in complete agreement with it. [end recording]

Matthei also said that he has no health problems.

COUNCIL OF STATE MEMBER RESIGNS OVER PARTIES LAW

PY011746 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 27 Nov 84 p C 3

[Excerpts] Former Senator Francisco Bulnes Sanfuentes yesterday submitted his irrevocable resignation from the Council of State. The official has been a member of the organization that is in charge of advising the executive branch on the drafting of constitutional laws for approximately 2 years, since he joined the Council of State in October 1982. Asked about the issue, Francisco Bulnes said that he visited England and France from 25 October to 19 November and that upon his return to the country he decided to submit his resignation from the Council of State. The former senator admitted that he submitted his resignation because of disagreements over the political parties law.

HUNGER STRIKERS TAKEN FROM NETHERLANDS EMBASSY

PY011919 Paris AFP in Spanish 1709 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Santiago, 1 Dec (AFP) -- Five Chilean mineworkers who were on a hunger strike for 5 days in the Netherlands Embassy in Santiago today stated when they left the embassy that they had been "deceived" and "put under pressure." "We chose the wrong embassy, because they handed us over to the security forces," said Juan Gasca, a spokesman for the hunger strikers who were taken in three ambulances to various hospitals in Santiago for medical examinations.

The mineworkers entered the embassy on 26 November as "visitors" in order to draw the attention of the government and world public opinion to their labor problems, they said. The five workers are demanding to be rehired by El Teniente Copper Mine, from where they were dismissed by the state administration for participating in a strike 1 and 1/2 years ago to protest union leader Rodolfo Seguel's imprisonment.

Gasca refused to remain hospitalized at the Santiago Central Hospital, and when he left he said: "We went to ask for hospitality, not for political asylum, despite the fact that the military government accuses us of being activists." He explained that yesterday two of the hunger strikers asked the embassy to call a doctor of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, because they were feeling the effects of their fasting. In mid-November, the group ended their first hunger strike of 50 days. Gasca recalled: "The doctor did not arrive, but at 0100 this morning the director of the Central Hospital arrived at the embassy. He started to put pressure on us to leave and to desist from our action." He added: "We refused, so he left, but then the vehicles of the secuirty forces started to arrive in front of the embassy. It was an unendurable psychological pressure." He added: "At 0500 this morning, Consul Rene Aguarone authorized the police to take us out and to put us in the ambulances."

The embassy declined to reply to these statements until it had received instructions from the Netherlands Foreign Ministry, Consul Aguarone told AFP when asked about the matter. The consul added: "We have sent all the pertinent reports to our Foreign Ministry and to the Chilean Foreign Ministry, and just now we cannot give very much information to the press."

In addition to Gasca, the hunger strikers included mineworkers Jose Baraona, Pedro Rodriguez, Juan Soto Yanez, and Marcelino Carrasco.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY EXPELS NETHERLANDER

PY040120 Paris AFP in Spanish 2210 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Santiago, 3 Dec (AFP) -- Guerrit Buergald, a Netherlands citizen who was detained here last week along with two Catholic priests, was today expelled from Chile and taken to the Argentine border, it has been reported by diplomatic sources. Buergald, who entered Chile as a tourist and who wrote some articles for a Protestant magazine in his country, was detained on 28 November, along with Chilean Marianist priest Puga and Polish Marianist priest Mazur Kosiel, who were released on 29 November. They were detained during the latest protest drive organized by opposition union and political organizations and were charged with participating in demonstrations against the government of General Augusto Pinochet. Buergald, who was born in Apeldoorn, had been held by the police and was today taken by bus to the Los Libertadores border pass through the Andean Mountains, from where he will have to go to the Argentine city of Mendoza, the sources said. The report has not been confirmed by the authorities.

Cuadra on Priests, Expulsion

PY040122 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra reported that the government has ordered that the records pertaining to the detention of two priests and a seminarian be put at the disposal of the nunciature. This decision was made after the press department of the archbishopric had released a contradictory report on this case.

The priests were detained near Salvador Gutierrez Street, [name indistinct], and Santos (Merelles) Street in the Pudahuel neighborhood. Marianist priest Puga and the members of his religious community were detained as they were participating in demonstrations during which they were all shouting offensive political slogans against the government. Some of those slogans were even shouted by the detained persons themselves, Cuadra said.

On another subject, Minister Cuadra said that at the moment he knew nothing about the alleged expulsion of the Netherlands citizen who was involved in the Pudahuel events.

Regarding the internal union elections of the journalists' association, Minister Cuadra reported that they were not held because that union had not requested the corresponding permission. Minister Cuadra also described the latest reports made by the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES about the Chilean situation as being very contrived.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL VISITS CHILE

PY011549 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 24 Nov 84 p 14

[Excerpt] An FRG Foreign Ministry official, Horst Kullax-Ublick, who is in charge of Latin American affairs, is in Santiago to meet with Chilean Government authorities and political leaders. Yesterday, the FRG official held a meeting with Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle in the Foreign Ministry's Red Salon and later attended a working meeting with Foreign Ministry department directors. At the end of the meeting, Kullax-Ublick said that during the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and European-Latin American relations. He explained that the FRG is undertaking a new policy aimed at strengthening ties with Latin America and that this "is an issue to which we are dedicating much attention."

YEAR TRUCE WITH FARC BEGINS 1 DECEMBER

PA021934 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 28 Nov 84 pp 1, 16

[Text] Official and political circles yesterday described the agreement reached at La Esperanza, somewhere in the eastern mountains, as a great step toward final peace. As the public already knows, according to this agreement a 1-year truce period will begin on Saturday. During this period the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] will organize themselves politically, economically, and socially. In the meantime, the various members of the Dialogue Commission [Comision de Dialogo], who will be appointed soon, will help make a study of the political and social reforms that must be implemented in order to consolidate peace.

The Presidential Press Office yesterday released the text of the communique issued by the Commission for Verification of the Peace Agreement at the end of the deliberations at La Esperanza. It reads as follows:

At a plenary session held at the place called La Esperanza in the eastern mountains on 24-25 November, in accordance with Point 6 of the Uribe Agreement, and despite the persistence of factors who are disrupting the peace process, the Commission for Verification of the Peace Agreement decided that the overall conditions exist to declare that the cease-fire is being observed throughout the national territory and that, consequently, the trial or waiting period agreed to with FARC-EP [Poor Peoples Army] may begin. This period will open on 1 December 1984. In accordance with the Uribe Agreement, during this period "the organization known until now as FARC-EP will be able to organize politically, economically, and socially, in accordance with its own free will. In accordance with the Constitution and the laws, the government will grant them pertinent guarantees and incentives. During this same period, the government will adopt the measures needed to restore civilian normalcy in the zones of violence."

The view widely expressed and shared at this meeting was that the truce creates favorable conditions for the advancement of the political and social reforms that will help consolidate peace.

Finally, a written document read by Jacobo Arenas and signed by the members of the FARC-EP National Secretariat -- Manuel Marulanda Velez, Jacobo Arenas, Jaime Guaraca, Raul Reyes, and Alfonso Cano -- was presented at the beginning of the discussion. It states: "As we continue to be accused at this second meeting of the National Verification Commission of carrying out extortion and kidnappings, and, therefore, those organizations claiming to belong to FARC must immediately suspend such activities, and if they are still holding any hostages, they must release them without delay."

The decision to declare the initiation of this new period was adopted through a secret but unanimous vote by participants in the plenum at La Esperanza. The decision will be relayed to the president of the Republic.

FARC leaders Marulanda Velez and Arenas, National Peace Commission President John Agudelo Rios, Florencia Bishop Jose Luis Serna Alzate, General Gerardo Ayerbe Chaux, retired, and former Minister Cornelio Reyes were present at the meeting. Also present were Alberto Rojas Puyo, the representative of the National Industrialists Association, and representatives of the Association of Colombian Farmers, SAC, Juan Sebastian Betancur and Carlos Ossa Escobar.

Betancur Discusses Truce

PA031349 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2345 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Bogota, 2 Dec (EFE) -- Today, in a nationally broadcast speech, Colombian President Belisario Betancur warned that at the beginning of "the trial year" of the guerrilla truce "those who persist in violence, kidnapping, or extortion will incur the full weight of the law."

"Threats, attacks, drug trafficking, and the entire array of crimes will be punished, without exception," he added.

In his lengthy report, the president said that peace has been through a difficult, arduous path, filled with misunderstandings and urged that "everyone understand and practice it loyally." Betancur asked all Colombians to accept that "despite everything even those who have transgressed the democratic and legal bounds and opted to take up arms are entitled as citizens, to a political opening that will allow them to rejoin and participate in civilian life without anguish or violence, while maintaining their own opinions." "We must make them understand that we accept them without discrimination and with hope, no matter how hard it may be for some, because we may have suffered with our own flesh and blood the torment of violence," Betancur noted.

Of the rebels, who accepted the amnesty law promulgated on 16 December 1982, and of those those who signed the 28 March and 23, 24 August truce and cease-fire, he asked them to accept the law. He also asked that they not forcefully impose their opinions through threats, or violence.

"The peace policy in Colombia and the processes toward national dialogue," he added, "are advancing positively and, despite sporadic acts of violence, some of extreme cruelty, a notable improvement in public order has been observed. Former cells of fratricidal violence are currently areas that are being returned to production and work."

Regarding the dialogue with the guerrillas and the truce and cease-fire process, he said that his government "has been and is aware that the broadening of the political opening demanded and demands a refreshing pause and a series of exceptional measures that will permit the march toward peace."

He was energetic in affirming that in the constitutional obligation to guarantee the life, honor, and property of citizens "there is no vacilation whatsoever" and he warned that "threats are useless." The law exists, above all, to protect and punish any threat, because we can only depend on God."

Betancur later announced 1985 wage increases and complete austerity in public spending. "I have convoked the National Council of Salaries to begin studying the 1985 minimum wage increase" said Betancur, who added that "there will not be any adjustment in the wages of the president or ministers and that there will be larger adjustments for public employees in the lower-income bracket.

Betancur explained that he will do everything possible to protect family income from the effects of inflation. Regarding austerity in public spending, Betancur said that "it will require more time to have selective handling of importations, although the elements that are indispensable to maintain a continuous productive activity will continue to have utmost priority."

The Colombian president denied having been pressured by the IMF noting that "there has not been any pressure by the IMF and there is no reason for there to be any." Regarding inflation, Betancur pointed out that Colombia has achieved levels that are an example for the other countries of America in the fight against inflation. "With stringent energy and without alarmism we have prevented a crisis in the financial sector, improved it and are now moving toward its consolidation," Betancur said. He also said that the fight against unemployment, "the cancer of the economies of all countries, has been severe, but added that we are beginning to win and the cancer is receding."

The Colombian president noted in his speech that there have been positive advances in the agriculture-livestock production and "the fulfillment of the popular housing program within the goals outlined in the development plan." Betancur concluded his national address by appealing for confidence and optimism in the future.

PRESIDENT PRESIDES OVER CARGO SHIP CEREMONY

PY040215 Asuncion Teledifusora Parguayan Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Report on President Alfredo Stroessner attending the acceptance ceremony of the new Paraguayan cargo ship General Bernardino Caballero in Paranagua, Parana State, Brazil on 3 December]

[Excerpt] Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner today presided over the official acceptance ceremony of the new cargo ship General Bernardino Caballero in Paranagua, Brazil. This is the largest overseas ship ever owned by the Paraguayan Merchant Fleet and was thus officially commissioned. President Stroessner arrived in the duty-free port of Paranagua, Brazil, by mid-morning today on board a special Paraguayan Airline flight to attend this significant ceremony.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 0030 GMT on 4 December reports from Curitiba, Brazil: "President Alfredo Stroessner today began in Curitiba a 3-day private visit to Parana State. From Curitiba, Stroessner went to the port of Paranagua where he attended the acceptance ceremony of the 6,000-ton cargo ship General Bernardino Caballero and dedicated a number of silos to be used by Paraguayan exporters. Later, Stroessner went to Guaratuba on the Atlantic coast, 127 km from Curitiba, where he will stay until Wednesday, 5 December, when he will return to his country."]

ANTIGOVERNMENT MARCH STAGED IN ARGENTINE CITY

PY030046 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1517 GMT 2 Dec 84

[By Enrique Escande]

[Excerpts] Posadas (Argentina), 2 Dec (EFE) -- Hundreds of Paraguayan exiles living in Argentina this weekend demonstrated here against the government of General Alfredo Stroessner by staging a march and a rally that lasted until early this morning.

The mobilization, which was called by the Paraguayan Confederation of Workers in Exile (CPT-E), provoked a reaction from the Paraguayan consul in this city, Francisco Ortiz Tellez, who expressed his protest in a note addressed to Ricardo Barrios Arrechea, governor of the Argentine Province of Misiones, which is located on the border with Paraguay. The Paraguayan consul condemned the action of a group of demonstrators who lowered the Paraguayan flag, removed it from the flagpole outside the building, and after exchanging harsh words with security guards, returned the flag to the consulate. In his note, the Paraguayan consul says that these incidents occurred in the presence of (Argentine) civilian authorities and federal and provincial policemen, who stood idly by without interventing. Ortiz Tellez signed the note in the name of the patriotic government of President (Alfredo) Stroessner, which advocates peace, tranquillity, progress, and respect for the dignity of all nations.

For their part, the Parguayan exiles who gathered in Posadas, 1,138 km northwest of Buenos Aires and separated from Paraguay by the narrow Parana River, demanded during the demonstrations that freedom and democracy be restored in Paraguay. CPT-E Secretary General Basilio Gonzalez Hermosilla said in his speech at the local main square that human rights, political and union rights, and freedom of though have been systematically violated in the country since Stroessner took power 3 decades ago.

Epifanio Mendez Fleitas, president of the Authentic Colorado Party in Exile, said that the exiles gathered here once again to repudiate a dictatorship that has imposed fear and silence in Paraguay.

While these protest actions were being staged by Paraguayan exiles who came from Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, the Paraguayan border radio station ZP-5 Radio Encarnacion condemned the government of Misiones Province for having allowed the mobilization.

An Argentine news agency said that shots were fired during the incident, but this special correspondent, who attended the demonstration, did not hear anything. Paraguayan diplomatic sources, leaders of the organizations that sponsored the mobilization, and the police have reported that no one was injured or detained.

Gonzalez Hermosilla announced that the next demonstration will take place in Clorinda, another border town with Paraguay, possibly next month.

Carrying placards and flags, the demonstrators marched through the city early today shouting: The Paraguayan people are beginning to rise.

[Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 1511 GMT on 2 December added that "the political rally was attended by Andres Gomez Galeano, a member of the Executive Board of the Popular Colorado Movement (Mopoco); Miguel Angel Aquino, vice president of the National Republic Association (ANR); and Conrado Martinez, of the Revolutionary Febrerist Party." "In his note, the Paraguayan consul blames irregular groups led by Domingo Laino, Basilio Gonzalez Hermosilla, Luis Alfonso Resck, and Epifanio Mendez Fleitas, among others, for the attack on the Paraguayan Consulate."

Border Traffic Restricted

PY031355 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0202 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Posadas, Argentina, 2 Dec (EFE) -- The Paraguayan Government this weekend prohibited Paraguayan citizens from crossing the border to or from Argentina. The measure, which was confirmed in Posadas by Paraguayans who said that they were unable to cross to Encarnacion, which is separated from Posadas by the Parana River, was enforced as of Saturday, 1 December.

Local observers agreed that this restriction was enforced because of demonstrations that Paraguayan exiles living in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay held on 1 December in downtown Posadas against General Alfredo Stroessner's government. Leaders of the Paraguayan Confederation of Workers in Exile (CPT-E) added that several Paraguayan citizens who reside in Argentina and who crossed over to Encarnacion in the last few days were unable to return to Posadas.

The Paraguayan Government has adopted similar measures on previous occasions, when Paraguayan exiles carried out anti-Stroessner demonstrations in several Argentine cities located on the Parana River.

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SANGUINETTI ON FOREIGN DEBT, NATIONAL UNITY

PY040130 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 28 Nov 84 p C 8

["Exclusive" interview with Uruguayan President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti by Mario Valle in Montevideo; date not given]

[Text] [Valle] What are the main problems currently facing Uruguay?

[Sanguinetti] The first problem is to consolidate democracy after 11 years of dictatorship and the second problem involves a serious economic and social crisis characterized by a foreign debt that represents five times Uruguayan annual exports, by low real salaries and pensions that are 50 percent of what they were in 1970, and by unemployment of 15 percent of the working population.

[Valle] According to your program, how are you going to deal with the payment of the Uruguayan foreign debt which is over $5 billion?

[Sanguinetti] The foreign debt cannot be denounced and cannot be paid. I would say that these are facts because Uruguay exports goods worth $1 billion and spends a minimum of $1.3 billion to buy oil, but the country will have to pay over $700 million next year in services and capital. You should realize that paying the capital and taking care of the services alone would mean paralyzing the country. This means that the foreign debt has no other solution than a permanent renegotiation within the framework of a country that can be reactivated economically. Depending on how we reactivate our economy we will be able to pay more, but if we cannot reactivate it we will not be able to pay it. What is good for the creditors is also good for the debtors. Creditors should understand that if the debtors can reactivate their economies and grow we are going to satisfy them faster. Otherwise the usual thing will happen: Because they want to get paid quickly they will never get paid and the countries will be submerged in great problems.

[Valle] Do you believe that the Latin American countries should jointly face this problem?

[Sanguinetti] Certainly. I believe that they should jointly do many things they unfortunately do not do. They usually blame the imperialists, which sometimes can be correct because the interests of the great powers are always selfish. But the fact is that problems are also due to political confrontations, border problems, and conflicts of all kinds that permanently divide the Latin American countries and prevent them from carrying out adequate policies for integration. I would say that not only should the foreign debt be faced jointly but other problems should also.

[Valle] What will be the basis of your government's foreign policy?

[Sanguinetti] Uruguay has a traditional international policy. Our party has governed for over a century and we believe that it must continue the same peaceful, humane policies, policies that must now advocate integration in Latin America aimed at preserving those basic values.

[Valle] In this context, what position are you going to take Chile?

[Sanguinetti] The issue is to distinguish between government and people, that is, we must develop a policy or not interfering in Chilean affairs, something which we should not do, and strengthens our traditional historic common values and principles.

[Valle] Now that you are in the government, how are you going to face the opposition groups, especially the extremists that may appear?

[Sanguinetti] I hope that there will be no confrontation with opposition groups, that there will be a government of national unity. If this does not happen, the country will unfortunately have to pay a high price. We hope that extremist groups will not appear. After 11 years of military dictatorship Uruguay should have learned its lesson. The guerrilla groups were the most stimulating factors for the military coup. No one paved the road better for the military than the guerrilla groups. Therefore I hope this will not happen again. If it happens again, naturally, the democratic government must defend itself with all the means available.

[Valle] What will the situation of the Armed Forces be? Will there be repercussions for any responsibility they may have had?

[Sanguinetti] No. The Armed Forces must reorganize to carry out a different task. They will be treated without a revanchist spirit, but, naturally the justice in a state of law will function and if someone is responsible for some wrongdoing from the legal point of view he will have to answer for it.

[Valle] How would you describe the development of the electoral process in Uruguay? Was it normal or were there any problems?

[Sanguinetti] There were the typical problems of any election, but there is no doubt that this election was a great solution for the country. Uruguay is returning to democracy after 11 years of dictatorship without a single person being killed or a single shot being fired. The disturbances Chile is experiencing are enough to make us realize to what point our process was successful and to what point the agreement of the Naval Club (between some political organizations and the military regime) gave Uruguay a peaceful way out; otherwise much blood might have been shed.

FERREIRA AGREES TO NATIONAL UNITY GOVERNMENT

PY031812 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Excerpt] President-elect Dr Julio Maria Sanguinetti has proposed the creation of a political organ made up of representatives of the four parties in order to implement the so-called government of national unity. Sanguinetti made this suggestion to Blanco leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate in Montevideo at noon. Aldunate accepted the proposal. After General Liber Seregni and Juan Vicente Chiarino approve the proposal in the next few hours, the four leaders will meet to establish the objectives. The social sectors will be gathered under an organization that will be directed by the political sector. Sanguinetti has thus begun the meetings in search of a consensus for his administration, scheduled to come into power on 1 March 1985.

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA ON CONFLICTS IN REGION

FL031712 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1740 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Ambassador to Nicaragua Augusto Gomez Villanueva has said here that the danger of a confrontation in Central America persists because tension is still present in the region. Interviewed at Mexico City's International Airport on arriving from Managua, Gomez Villanueva said that the fruits of the Contadora Group's efforts toward lessening tensions in Central America were still awaited. The pacifist Contadora Group (which includes Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Mexico), Gomez Villanueva said, still does not have the power to prevent the militarization of Central America, to avoid interference by foreign powers, or hegemonic objectives over ideological objectives. He said ideological objectives would constitute the bases of a series of mechanisms which would allow the countries in the region to express a national decision on the principle of free self-determination. Gomez Villanueva said the Contadora Group had achieved concensus among the region's countries, not only in the attempts to mediate and intervene in resolving the region's problems, but in their work in other areas not necessarily connected with guerrilla conflicts.

NAVY TO HOLD 'BENEDICTO-84' OPERATION EXERCISES

FL301700 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0215 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Navy will carry out an operation called "Benedicto-84," which will include target practice and submarine warfare activities; land-based units detached to the Pacific Ocean will also participate. The operation will be held from 1 through 10 December. The maneuvers will be carried out without interrupting routine support and assistance missions. They are part of the annual personnel training program. Target practice will take place at the Mexican shooting range near San Benedicto Island in the Revillagigedo Islands, where suitable geographic and hydrographic conditions exist for the exercises.

These exercises will also allow testing for the effectiveness of equipment, arms, and systems the naval land units have. Two Gearing-class destroyers, a troop transport, four patrol ships, and two ocean-going tugs will be used. A vice admiral, a rear admiral, 21 captains, 284 officers, and 1,166 enlisted personnel will participate in this exercise. The capabilities of concentrating troops in an operational area and reinforcing other areas will be evaluated to compare the performance capabilities of naval operations. Mexican Secretary of the Navy Miguel Angel Gomez Ortega said these maneuvers were authorized by Mexico's President Miguel de la Madrid.

OPPOSITION PROTESTS PRI VICTORY IN YUCATAN

PA302246 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 26 Nov 84

[By Paulo Sanchez Novelo]

[Text] Merida, Yucatan, 25 Nov -- The elections that were held today in Yucatan to elect 106 municipal presidents and 15 majority and 5 minority deputies were marked by heavy abstention that was even higher than that expected by the State Electoral Commission. According to the opposition parties, the National Action Party [PAN] and the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM], abstention was higher than 60 percent, an unprecedented figure in this state's history. Nevertheless, the Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] has proclaimed an "undisputed and clean" victory, while the opposition claimed victory in the municipalities that they already controlled: Bokoba for the Socialists Workers Party, Uayma for the PSUM, and Chemax for the PAN.

Florencio Salazar Martinez, the PRI's electoral commission delegate in Yucatan, attributed the election results to several factors: the internal renovation of the PRI, the vigorous federal government actions in Yucatan, and the projects that Governor Cervera Pacheco has carried out over the past 10 months. Meanwhile, Carlos Castillo Peraza, PAN candidate for mayor in Merida, said that the PRI has once again carried out a shameful electoral fraud and added that his party will protest the entire election results because countless irregularities were committed during the process. Lorenzo Salas, PSUM candidate for mayor in Merida, agreed that that the abstention registered today was high and that the results confirmed what they had expected: the triumph of the PRI, the advance of the PAN, and the strengthening of the PSUM as the third political force in the state.

COMMERCE SECRETARY ON SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

FL301512 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0120 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 29 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Secretary of Commerce and Industrial Development Hector Hernandez Cervantes said today that policies supporting small and medium-sized businesses will be stimulated by a proposal which will be presented to President Miguel de la Madrid in the next few days. At the inauguration of the seventh Latin American symposium on small and medium businesses, attended by Caribbean and European representatives, Hernandez Cervantes said if the document becomes law, it would stimulate the effectiveness of the various small business development programs, which would become the main factors in industrial development.

On international cooperation in this area, he said that cooperation among the nations of the region had an almost unlimited future, although it must be kept in mind that in order to receive, something must be given in return.

EEC ATTACHE ON INCREASING TRADE WITH EUROPE

FL301650 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0310 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Monterrey, Mexico, 29 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's economic recovery will soon permit it to renew its trade exchange with European nations, said the EEC foreign relations directorate attache, Michel Cendrowicz. At a conference on the general system of preferential tariffs at the Technological and Higher Studies Institute of Monterrey, Cendrowicz said that Mexican exports to the European market in 1983 were for 2.808 billion escudos (more than $14 million). He added that during the 1981-82 period, Mexico's trade balance had decreased imports by 60 percent compared with other countries, but that there would be an increase favorable to Mexico in the 1983-84 period. Cendrowicz said the EEC has preferential tariff rates for developing nations, especially for manufactured products, and that Mexico had not taken sufficient advantage of these, because it exports mainly to the United States. He added that Mexico should increase its exports to the European market to obtain foreign exchange which would bring about a positive increase in its trade balance.

TOURISM ACCORD APPROVED WITH ARGENTINA

FL301746 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1618 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Foreign Relations Secretariat today said that the Mexican Government has approved a tourism cooperation accord with Argentina signed at the beginning of this year. The secretariat announced through its official daily that the accord was signed last April in Buenos Aires. It attempts to encourage and improve cooperation between Argentina and Mexico in matters dealing with tourism. The document was signed by Mexico's President Miguel de la Madrid, Foreign Secretary Fernando Sepulveda Amor, Secretary of Government Manuel Bartlett Diaz, and three senators.

ARDITO REPORTEDLY BREAKS OFF TALKS WITH COCINA

PA022017 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Dec 84 p 1 A

[Report by Franklin Bosquez D'Giovanni]

[Text] The Coordinating Board for National Civilianization (Cocina) has accused the government of "breaking the dialogue" between the two sides because President Nicolas Ardito Barletta unilaterally decided yesterday that he would not receive the leaders of this civic movement.

Dr Maria Villalaz de Arias, president of the National Medical Association (AMN) and prominent member of the National Negotiating Medical Commission (Comenenal) and Cocina, has told LA PRENSA that a meeting between Cocina and the executive branch was held on Thursday evening. "It was simply a conversation. There was no agenda. The idea was to prepare things gradually in order to initiate a dialogue. In the beginning the president did not want to hold this talk until we had suspended the strike, but in the end he accepted," Dr Arias indicated.

However, the doctor explained that yesterday President Ardito Barletta excused himself from receiving the Cocina leaders to open the dialogue. "He excused himself due to problems caused by certain misunderstandings," she said. She added that Vice President Eric Arturo Del Valle later phoned twice but that it had not been possible to arrange a meeting. "In the end, we were told that the meeting would be held Monday. But we realize that this is yet another dilatory tactic by the government." This "dilatory tactic" by the president, added to the Legislative Assembly's evasiveness -- on 2 consecutive days -- "show us that both the executive and legislative branches have broken off the dialogue."

"In view of this, Cocina will reevaluate its future strategies, and we want the citizens to support us," Dr Arias said. The doctor insisted that "we, the members of Cocina, have not broken off the dialogue; the two branches of the state have." Dr Arias was pleased by the recent decision made by the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture, which has flatly rejected any new taxes that the government might want to levy.

Teachers To Continue Strike

PA031439 Panama City YA in Spanish 3 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] In a last-minute note, Cocina announced last night that teachers will continue their indefinite strike to protest against the economic measures.

NORIEGA WILLING TO EXPLAIN BUDGET TO ASSEMBLY

PA031807 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 30 Nov 84 pp 1, 18

[Text] The Defense Forces are willing to explain their budget before the National Legislative Assembly, because they feel that "it is only the numerical expression of our responsibilities of today and of the future." In a letter which stresses that "national security, our unavoidable, untransferable, and unrenounceable responsibility will never be violated," General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Defense Forces and his Chief of Staff Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera addressed Jerry Wilson, president of the National Legislative Assembly in the following terms:

Panama, 29 November 1984

Citizen Jerry Wilson, President of the National Legislative Assembly

Mr President:

We have the honor of addressing you on behalf of the Defense Forces, in order to respectfully inform the Honorable National Legislative Assembly, over which you preside in so dignified a manner, that in a serious, responsible, and patriotic effort our institution is making itself available to you so that whenever the Assembly, the political expression of our people, desires, we will explain our budget.

The Defense Forces' budget is nothing but the numerical expression of our responsibilities of today and of the future. Since we propitiated the return of full democracy, it is not an inconvenience for us to sustain it, stressing at all times that national security, our unavoidable, untransferable, and unrenounceable responsibility will never be violated.

Respectfully,

ALL FOR THE FATHERLAND
General Manuel A. Noriega Commander in Chief, FF.DD. [expansion unknown]
Colonel Roberto Diaz Chief of Staff
Colonel Marcos Justines First Deputy Chief and G-4 of the General Staff
Colonel Angel Mina J. G-1 of the General Staff
Lieutenant Colonel Julio Ow Young G-2 of the General Staff
Lieutenant Colonel Elias Castillo F. G-3 of the General Staff
Lieutenant Colonel Alberto Purcell G-5 of the General Staff
Lieutenant Colonel Leonidas Macias Chief of the Police Forces
Lieutenant Colonel Lorenzo Purcell Chief of the Panamanian Air Force
Lieutenant Colonel Eros Ramiro Cal Chief of Administrative General Services at the General Staff Level
Lieutenant Colonel Eugenio Corro Inspector of Military Zones
Lieutenant Colonel Bernardo Barrera Chief of the Commission of Defense and Security
Lieutenant Colonel Rogelio Alba Director of the Department of Renewable Natural Resources
Lieutenant Colonel Ricardo Garibaldo Chief of the General Jose D. Espinar Training Center

EL SALVADOR

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DIALOGUE IN AYAGUALO

Msgr Rivera Comments

PA030248 Paris AFP in Spanish 2102 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Dec (AFP) -- Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, said today that in the dialogue process initiated between the government and the guerrillas in which he acted as mediator, "one must give and take."

The prelate held an impromptu press conference after this morning's homily in the cathedral of San Salvador, after being approached by newsmen to give an opinion on the results of the second round of talks held in Ayagualo last Friday, 30 November.

In the opinion of Rivera, moderator of the dialogue between the government and the FMLN-FDR, "there is a real willingness for a dialogue; one will have to give and take," he said, noting that it is impossible to expect an agreement overnight.

Rivera was not pessimistic or frustrated by the position of the rebels in the second round of talks, as the official delegates and Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte had manifested.

Regarding this, the archbishop said "that although no great results were obtained, the meeting was somewhat postive," adding that "to talk 12 hours is not a useless thing." He added in this regard that "in fact a part of the dialogue is the confrontation of opinions or viewpoints and that at another moment it will be to reach an understanding to obtain a consensus."

The archbishop referred to the possibility that the truce between 22 December and 3 January could be extended, because "the parties are open," noting that "for this, one side would have to leave and enter the country to speak to the other side."

Msgr Rivera referred to the speech by Commander Facundo Guardado after the 30 November meeting, indicating that "he talked a bit too much, but so did the others," who "had their news conference," referring to the statements made by President Duarte and his delegates on a radio and television network on 30 November.

Rivera said that possibly the third meeting may be next year, despite the fact that the parties wanted it to be at the end of the year but this period is one of much pastoral work.

After the second dialogue there have not been any major military actions, although there have been sabotage action on electric power systems, leaving the Department of Chalatenango and other townships north of the capital without electricity yesterday. Today, Sunday, the same situation persisted, causing prolonged interruptions of electric power service in San Salvador. The electric company reported that the problems were caused presumbly by sabotage of powerlines and towers and that the region in which such actions were staged are being traced.

FMLN-FDR Press Conference

PA012228 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] This morning we were present at the press conference held by FMLN-FDR leaders at El Salvador's international airport shortly before leaving for Mexico. Ruben Zamora and Hector Oqueli Colindres of the FDR and Dagoberto Gutierrez of the FMLN were present.

The press conference began at approximately 0800 and they left for Mexico aboard a private flight at approximately 0915. They were accompanied by the French and Swedish ambassadors to Mexico and the Mexican charge d'affaires in El Salvador. It was reported that FMLN Commander Facundo Guardado left for somewhere in northern El Salvador accompanied by the Swiss and Colombian ambassadors, Mexican and French diplomatic delegations, and International Red Cross delegates. The name of the location where Commander Facundo Guardado was going was not released. In the press conference, the guerrilla leaders commented on a statement made by President Jose Napoleon Duarte last night. Here is Ruben Zamora replying to the position explained by Duarte over television last night.

[Begin recording] [Zamora -- broadcast in progress] ...One more step in this process of dialogue. The FMLN-FDR position is maintained in the sense that dialogue and a negotiation process are necessary to achieve peace with justice and freedom in our country. Our fronts reaffirm their desire to continue in this process. In yesterday's meeting, we presented our proposal for the next meeting that we hope will be considered by the Salvadoran Government and according to what was agreed upon, we will be able to reach agreement on a new date and location to continue this process. Our evaluation is that this has been one more step and that we are continuing to go forward. We would now like to answer your questions.

[Reporter] The impression after listening to President Duarte yesterday [words indistinct]. President Duarte was emphatic in stating that your proposal was totally unacceptable. How do you view the statement President Duarte made yesterday?

[Zamora] We think that they were hasty. In the meeting, the government delegation promised to give a detailed reply to our overall peace proposal in the next meeting. We do not think that one is being serious when in less than 2 hours one gives that kind of hasty reply. In this sense, we will wait for a serious and thoughtful answer to our proposal from the government. We naturally do not believe that a proposal of such complexity as the one we presented will be totally accepted by the government. However, we believe that in this proposal there is a wealth of concrete and specific elements to advance towards a situation of peace with justice and freedom in our country. We hope that the government will be able to see things less emotionally and with more thought and that it will have a reply for our next meeting.

[Reporter] Mr Zamora, President Duarte specifically stated: If they are willing to seriously accept my peace offer, then I would be willing to continue this effort. Does this mean that the dialogue might become a monologue or that it will be broken if you do not accept the offer? The president was very explicit in stating that he will not carry out a tactical dialogue [words indistinct].

[Zamora] We would have to see who is tactically using the situation. We believe the current Salvadoran Government has been totally incapable of implementing any kind of social and economic policy so far in the country. This government has done absolutely nothing with regard to implementing policies to resolve the country's fundamental problems. It is logical that the country's main problem is the war and in this sense all the national and international resources that are received must be invested in solving the country's main problem which is the war. Therefore, we think that to a great extent the proposal for a dialogue after we proposed it to him on 16 May 1984 has the clear objective of being used for the elections to be held in March in this country. In this sense, since 1981 we have proposed a negotiated political solution to the conflict. We believe that a negotiated solution is necessary in the country. The possibilities for this must be built step by step. We maintain those possibilities. We insist on the need for dialogue. We insist that we must try to solve the country's fundamental problems. We are willing to do this. We think that to a great extent President Duarte yesterday had to try to face the television cameras with regard to the problem [words indistinct].

[Reporter] But this (?is not) a specific reply to what the president said: If they seriously accept my peace proposal, then I am willing to continue. What does this mean? That if you do not accept this, the dialogue will be broken? How do you interpret this?

[Unidentified speaker] You heard that the final communique of the La Palma [as heard] meeting that was read a few hours before Duarte's statement indicated that the dialogue for peace will continue. In other words, there is an agreement between our delegation and that of the government to continue the dialogue. We will abide by that agreement. If the Salvadoran Government wants to break the dialogue and disavow its own delegation, that is the problem of the Salvadoran Government. We have specifically stated that we will abide by the agreement in Ayagualo to continue the dialogue. This is stated in writing. That is what is valid for us.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] the truce during Christmas. How was this topic brought up? What was the FMLN-FDR's position?

[Unidentified speaker] First of all, it must be clear that despite all these difficulties that currently surround the dialogue, difficulties that do not surprise us at all because it is a very difficult process, we have a constant and persistent desire to hold a dialogue and to achieve a negotiated political solution. We want this to be very clear. We have a very positive attitude toward the dialogue. We have a sincere and concrete attitude and willingness.

Secondly, with regard to the Christmas truce, we also have a very clear position. We also have a positive position on it but Christmas is in December. Therefore, in December you, the Salvadoran people, and the international public opinion will see... [break in transmission]

[Zamora in progress] ...In this sense, we want to be completely realistic. We do not believe that our proposal will be accepted in the first meeting. Neither did we believe that the first time that we proposed the dialogue it was going to be accepted. It took 3 and 1/2 years for us to sit down in La Palma. Let us hope that it will not take 3 more years for us to reach a peaceful solution in the country.

[Reporter] I have two questions. First, Duarte said yesterday that there is nothing new in your document. Second, Rey Prendes [Salvadoran minister of the presidency] said that you did not [words indistinct] cease-fire.

[Unidentified speaker] In our proposal, we make proposals that go to the bottom of the problem. The problem is not new but the solutions are new. We make profound proposals: cease-fire moratorium, an end to sabotage. That is new. It shows our willingness and as the companero stated, the broad-mindedness with which we are viewing the possible solution of that conflict. We were surprised that the government replied so quickly and so negatively to our proposal for a solution. We think the reply was inopportune and very hasty. Perhaps they will have to give more thought to our proposal.

[Reporter] (?It seems) hasty but what if it was not hasty? Let us assume that it is a thought-out position. What will the front do in the face of this [words indistinct]?

[Unidentified speaker] We have a very clear line on this: a political solution through dialogue and negotiation. We will continue struggling and working as we have been doing all these years to achieve a negotiated political solution. We are concerned about this but it does not change the line we have maintained in this regard. It has been clearly expressed everywhere.

[Reporter] Will the permanent peace commissions be made up of your representatives and the government's representatives that attended the dialogue yesterday or haven't you decided this yet?

[Unidentified speaker] They have been formed [words indistinct]. One of the essential subjects discussed yesterday was the drawing up of rules of procedure for the functioning of both commissions. The government commission and our commission have been formed. They began to function yesterday and we hope that in a reasonably short time we can have the next meeting.

[Reporter] But will the members of the commission change? Will you four always meet with the other four?

[Unidentified speaker] That is left up to each side.

[Reporter] Can you tell us how the commission will function [word indistinct]?

[Unidentified speaker] Essentially this deals with how the commission meets, who calls the meeting; what the functions of the moderator are; all the procedural aspects; how resolutions are adopted; in short, what normally occurs in any kind of commission that has a common objective and that is made up of two sides that are holding a dialogue and talking and that want to reach an agreement. This is essentially what was agreed upon; strict norms of procedure on how to function, how to meet, how to reach agreement.

[Reporter] Returning to President Duarte's hasty reply yesterday, he used substantial arguments to refer to your proposal. He directly said that it is unacceptable because it questions the origins of his government. In view of this kind of position, what possibilities exist for the continuation of the dialogue?

[Unidentified speaker] I think that in this type of thing we must have a margin of patience. It is necessary. We have already learned this. Substantial arguments were initially used to reject the dialogue. Some continue to use such arguments. They say that if the government talks with the FMLN-FDR it is betraying the fatherland. You cannot find any more substantial charge than treason to the fatherland. Therefore, I think that in this sense, we must be realistic. In the face of new things, there is always an initial reaction of not understanding whatever is new. In this sense, I would say that we will (?save) the lives of many Salvadorans by entering into this dialogue and this process of solution. Let us see these things in perspective. Initial rejections subsequently turn into acceptances. As the companeros have said, we will continue. We will suspend it only if the government says it does not want any more dialogue. But we would continue to insist that we should renew it. [end recording]

[Announcer] We are listening to the press conference held this morning at San Salvador's airport by FDR leaders Ruben Zamora and Hector Oqueli Colindres and FMLN leader Dagoberto Gutierrez shortly before leaving for Mexico. Let us now hear the reply to a journalist's question by guerrilla leader Dagoberto Gutierrez:

[Begin recording] [Gutierrez] We and you also know that Mr Duarte has difficulties and problems. We have the impression that yesterday he was speaking to very powerful sectors and that he was not speaking to the Salvadoran people. If he had spoken to the Salvadoran people, he would have had to reaffirm the continuation of the dialogue because this is what the Salvadoran people want and seek. Yesterday, he spoke of stopping the dialogue which is what some sectors of the country's powerful forces want. That is our impression. Mr Duarte and this government have difficulties.

[Reporter] Do you believe in Duarte's good intentions [words indistinct]?

[Unidentified speaker] We believe in our good intentions and will.

[Question indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] We would not say that much has been lost. Much has been won. The Salvadoran people have won a lot because a very difficult, risky, and complicated process has begun. We have just begun. We have begun the talks. This will continue. We wish we could soon reach complete agreements that would solve the crisis. This is our aspiration and we are willing to do this.

[Unidentified speaker] I think in this sense we have to view things in perspective and see other examples. As you know, the Vietnam negotiations took approximately 440 public meetings and 250 secret meetings. We wholeheartedly hope that we will never surpass the records set by the North Americans and the Vietnamese and that instead, we will do everything just the opposite. However, these are the realities.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] wouldn't it have been better to present this proposal after the elections?

[Unidentified speaker] No, because the problem of the peaceful solution, of the negotiated political solution, is not only a problem of the negotiating table. It is a problem that concerns the Salvadoran people. We are not willing to negotiate behind the people's backs. We are absolutely convinced that if the people do not mobilize and not express their views on the need for this dialogue, the powerful forces that are against the dialogue will continue to be powerful enough to prevent it. A dialogue and negotiating table will not alone control those forces. We need something else. For this reason, the people must be informed and ideas must be debated. We must move in that direction. [end recording]

[Announcer] These were the most interesting parts of the press conference held this morning by guerrilla leaders Ruben Zamora, Hector Oqueli Colindres, and Dagoberto Gutierrez shortly before leaving for Mexico at approximately 0915.

Ruben Zamora Statement

PA010603 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0307 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Statement by Ruben Zamora, FMLN-FDR representative, at the conclusion of the meeting between the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN-FDR in Ayagualo on 30 November -- live]

[Text] Companeros and companeras: First of all, we have come here to report to the Salvadoran people on this round of the dialogue we have held with the Salvadoran Government. Beside me are Dr Oqueli of the FDR [applause]; Dagoberto Gutierrez of the FMLN [applause]; and Commander Facundo Guardado of the FMLN. [applause, cheers]

Our front came to this meeting today with the clear objective of taking one more step toward peace. For this reason, and first of all, we agreed on an agenda. We then began discussing all of the procedural rules of the special commission.

Our fronts had sent a proposal on procedural rules to the Salvadoran Government early this month. The government also submitted a proposal regarding these rules at the meeting, and we reached an agreement that spells out the rules, objectives, functions, and certain internal aspects regarding the manner in which the special commission in charge of the dialogue must operate to achieve peace with justice and freedom in our country. [applause, shouts]

We then began the phase of discussing the proposals that had been presented. We discussed the government's proposals and our fronts clearly stated their position with regard to the Salvadoran Government's proposal. We found that the proposal contained points -- such as the need for true democracy, the need for true pluralism in our country, and the need for social changes -- with which we concur, but that there were also other aspects regarding our complex reality that were oversimplified and must be developed and pinpointed more precisely in order to delve further and develop a greater knowledge of our people's situation. [applause]

The FMLN-FDR then presented and fully explained to the government our overall proposal to achieve a political solution and peace in El Salvador. We explained that any peace settlement must begin by taking into account a concrete reality, which is the existence of an internal war in our country that must be overcome, and the fact that thousands upon thousands of Salvadorans have died, have been murdered in our country, and justice has not been served in their cases.

There is, therefore, a complex reality that we must address resolutely and in such a manner as to discuss it by stages and be able to gradually reach a peaceful settlement that will bring democracy and true social justice to our country. We broadly explained the concrete points we raised, such as, for example, the need to eradicate torture in our country; the need to put an end to the situation of missing people; the need to establish an arms freeze and to stop the flow of foreign weapons into our country [applause]; the need to stop sabotaging the development of the talks; the need that we arrive, in this process of development, at a proposal for a cease-fire in our country; the need for pacification within the government so that it may actually enforce the agreements reached in the negotiation and so that we may attain a regime that will instill confidence and guarantee the security of all of the country's sectors. This way we would be able to head toward a true electoral process in which the people would decide, in the last analysis, what type or system of government they wish to have. All these aspects were explained during that meeting. [applause] Naturally, we did not expect to receive a response to our proposal during that first meeting. In this regard, we expect our proposal to be considered and analyzed by the government. Above all, we expect the Salvadoran people to take it into consideration, because it will be the Salvadoran people and their organizations, with their strong desire for peace, who will achieve peace without missing persons, with a (?minimum) salary for our people, without torture, and with true democracy and social justice.

We have said many times that the meetings we are holding with the government are important and fundamental. However, the responsibility and the leading role in a process of political solution rests on all of us Salvadorans. The FDR-FMLN do not want to discriminate against anyone. We want all men and women of goodwill to unite in order to demand what belongs to us as well as peace with justice and dignity. [applause, cheers]

We then went on to discuss concrete aspects regarding the humanization of the conflict as bases to gradually advance toward peace. Likewise, we agreed on what you have already heard through the final communique, which is the agreement allowing all the people to transit freely along our roads during the Christmas season. [applause]

Perhaps many of you, Salvadoran brothers, will feel that these results are (?minimal). To us, who must view it from this perspective, these results are not minimal. They are part of the effort all of us must make. We feel that after [the meeting at] La Palma, and particularly after this one, the path that lies ahead of us is difficult, rugged, and complex. However, we know that we must tread this path and that we Salvadorans will reach its end successfully if we unite regardless of disagreements on specifid solutions, if we believe in democracy, if we believe in the need for social change in our country. The path to peace is the path of the Salvadoran people. Thank you very much.

Facundo Guardado Discusses Talks

PA010531 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0317 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Statement by Facundo Guardado, FMLN-FDR representative, at the conclusion of the meeting between the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN-FDR in Ayagualo on 30 November -- live]

[Text] Salvadoran people who are at this moment listening to the radio and watching television; Salvadoran people who are here; local and international press: Good evening to all of you.

Since 1981, our FMLN and the FDR has presented proposals for a negotiated political solution to the Salvadoran conflict. However, these proposals were ignored by the sectors that want to find a solution to these problems through the Reagan administration's intervention in our homeland. These sectors have tried to impose a military solution on the Salvadoran conflict.

The Salvadoran Government presented a proposal at the United Nations in October. This was in response to the initiative we had already presented at least three times. In this counterproposal, the government argued that the conditions of poverty, misery, and repression existing in 1979 no longer existed in 1984. This is not true. This can be seen clearly. Let us ask: What Salvadoran families are living in better conditions now than in 1979? How many peasants, workers, and market vendors now live in better conditions? Is unemployment not higher now than before? Is there not repression, persecution, and an oligarchic power that shares and applies the Reagan administration's policy in our country? Is not this policy being imposed upon this people's will?

The conditions that brought about the conflict have not changed. Quite the contrary, these conditions have become worse and more acute. For instance, let us take the dependence that demands respect for the United States: This dependence has been complete in its economic, political, and military aspects. Decisions are not made here. It is the Reagan administration that determines what the Salvadoran Government has to do. This situation cannot continue.

Therefore, if these causes for the struggle exist, the struggle will continue to exist. This struggle will continue until these reasons for it no longer exist. In the second place, much is being said about peace. What is the peace we Salvadorans are fighting for? The peace that we Salvadorans struggle for is not that of graveyards, the peace at the expense of this people's hunger and misery. The peace we are struggling for is one without the Reagan administration's intervention in our homeland, a peace with liberty, democracy, without political prisoners and missing people. This is a peace in which our people can freely exert their rights. This is the peace we in the FMLN-FDR fronts are fighting for. This is the peace the Salvadoran people are fighting for. [applause]

In the third place, there is the matter of our willingness to accept a political solution. As we have said many times, the FMLN-FDR is willing to find a negotiated political solution to the Salvadoran conflict, a realistic political solution that corresponds to the aspirations of the majority of the people. We are willing to continue this effort that has been initiated through the dialogue. We are willing to make an effort to continue along this road and along that of overall negotiations in order to find a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

In the fourth place, the struggle that the Salvadoran people are waging at this time occurs within the framework of an effort to achieve a true people's government, a democratic and revolutionary government that carries out economic, political, and social transformations that our nation and the long-suffering Salvadoran people desire so much. [applause]

Finally, a solution to the national problems will only be possible to the degree that all popular sectors join this process and participate with courage and determination in finding a solution. [applause] Our fronts have proposed that all popular, patriotic, anti-interventionist and national sectors and those that no longer want to have our sovereignty and dignity trampled upon participate in this process.

Peace has to begin with the struggle for the solution of the specific problems of the peasants, workers, students, teachers, market vendors, the displaced and refugees that long to return to their homeland. To struggle for every popular sector in each borough, neighborhood, canton, and city is to struggle for peace, a peace with dignity. [applause]

Therefore, we call upon all sectors to participate in this struggle with courage and determination to show our people and the world that we want a negotiated political solution to the conflict and not the intervention of the U.S. Administration in our domestic affairs. Let us demonstrate that we are a people able to solve our problems through our own effort. Long live the Salvadoran people! Long live liberty! Long live peace! Long live social justice! Long live independence! Thank you.

FMLN-FDR Leaders Return to Mexico

PA012141 Paris AFP in Spanish 2054 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Dec (AFP) -- The Salvadoran opposition leaders, who left on 29 November to participate in the dialogue with their country's government for a peace accord, returned to Mexico City today. None of the leaders -- Ruben Zamora and Hector Oquell of the FDR and Dagoberto Gutierrez of the FMLN -- made any declarations upon their arrival in Mexico. The leaders, who had traveled to El Salvador aboard an aircraft chartered by the Mexican Government, returned accompanied by Bernard Bochet and Karl Anders-Ingvar Wollter, French and Swedish ambassadors to Mexico, respectively.

FMLN-FDR Adheres to Proposal

PA040059 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2112 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Dec (DPA) -- The FMLN-FDR announced today that it will maintain its overall peace proposal for El Salvador, which was termed "unacceptable" by President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

The announcement was made in the Mexican capital by Hector Oquell, Salvador Samayoa, and Oscar Acevedo, members of the FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Commission, when commenting on the results of the second round of talks held last Friday in Ayagualo. The opposition leaders also said that the FMLN-FDR is inclined to negotiate with the government the prolonging of the truce for the free transit of civilians agreed in Ayagualo for the upcoming Christmas holidays.

Acevedo said that "the FMLN-FDR will not withdraw its proposal," despite the fact that President Duarte virtually set the "reconsideration" of the conditions proposed by the guerrillas in their overall peace plan as a condition for the continuation of the dialogue.

The opposition leader admitted that the dialogue process is "at a very diffucult, critical moment," in the wake of the president's rejection, but noted that possibilities to continue the talks still exist. Hector Oquell, who participated in the Ayagualo meeting, said for his part that Duarte is facing many pressures from the Salvadoran ultraright wing to break the dialogue. "But for now," he said, "we believe that it is only a threat and there is no formal declaration of a break."

On drawing a comparison between the first and second round of talks, Salvador Samayoa recognized that the Ayagualo meeting was more difficult because in La Palma peace was discussed only as a possibility and in abstract terms, while peace was discussed specifically in Ayagualo. "La Palma was romanticism; Ayagualo was realism," he said. However, he noted that it was very important to have overcome the "obstacles" in Ayagualo.

Oquell affirmed that the peace proposal presented by the government is "minute and insufficient," limited to demanding the guerrillas' surrender and does not seek to solve the problems that gave rise to the conflict. He also denied that the FMLN-FDR wants, as Duarte said, the unconditional surrender of the government and the Army. "It is Duarte who is asking for our unconditional surrender. We have not requested the surrender of the Army, but rather its merger with the guerrillas," he said. Samayoa said that "Duarte is shocked because the FMLN-FDR holds that there are two armies," but that that is "a reality" that Duarte cannot deny. "It was not the Martians or a soccer team that inflicted 17,000 casualties on the government troops during the 4-year war," he pointed out.

Oquell reiterated the "good disposition" of the FMLN-FDR to negotiate the cease-fire and denied having rejected the church's proposal in Ayagualo to carry out the cease-fire during the upcoming Christmas holidays. He explained that the FMLN-FDR proposed that each party submit a proposal to the church containing the characteristics of the truce, but the government wanted the guerrillas to accept "a package of military and political concessions in exchange for nothing." However, he noted that in the coming weeks the guerrillas are inclined to negotiate the prolonging of the truce for the free transit of persons and civilian vehicles agreed between 22 December and 3 January.

U.S. 'PRESSURES' DUARTE INTO DISMISSING LT LOPEZ

PA302141 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 30 Nov 84 pp 3, 17

[Text] Well-informed sources said yesterday that Lieutenant Rodolfo Lopez Sibrian has been dismissed from the Armed Forces, on a general order that will be circulated in the military force on 30 November. Lt Lopez Sibrian was mentioned as the supposed mastermind of the death of two U.S. advisers and Rodolfo Viera, who was president of the Agrarian Transformation Institute, ITSA, during the first days of January 1981. After the trial the soldier was declared free of responsibility and the Supreme Court issued the respective decision. Despite this, the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador and several international organizations exerted pressure, and ignoring El Salvador's sovereignty, made public statements against the judicial resolutions.

It was reported yesterday in San Salvador that President Duarte, after a meeting with the high command of the Armed Forces, and seemingly pressured by the organizations mentioned, issued the order dismissing the lieutenant without a pension "because of military infractions." The journalists, without knowing this, tried to get information at the Defense Ministry, where they were told that because the minister, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, was absent, they could not reveal any information on the case. International news agencies attributed this report to one of President Duarte's political advisers, but did not identify him.

FCER CLAIMS CREDIT FOR U.S. EMBASSY ATTACK

PA012157 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 30 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] The Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front [FCER] of the Popular Liberation Forces [FPL], which is a dissident faction of the main FPL central command, yesterday afternoon machine-gunned the building that houses the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador, according to a telephone call that the Front made to El MUNDO.

The attack took place at 1500, and no damages were reported. The attackers fled to the north of the city and were able to escape a large police dragnet set up in the northwest sector of San Salvador. The FCER also questioned the dialogue taking place today between the government and the FMLN-FDR in the Sacred Heart retirement house in Ayagualo. The FCER stated that principles cannot be surrendered because this would go against the interests of the majority. There cannot be an artificial peace. Society has to adapt to changes whenever contradictions reach an untenable point. This statement was made by the person who called EL MUNDO. The FCER spokesman denied that his organization has anything to do with the Revolutionary People's Movement [MPR] that emerged recently with a position that apparently is more radical than that of the FMLN.

"The MPR and the Revolutionary Workers' Movement [MDR] "the source said, "have used the FCER to gain propaganda but that is something we cannot explain in a few words."

Regarding the attack on the embassy, the source said: "It was to protest the fact that the United States is forcing a process that goes against reality and it is using puppet regimes in the area for that purpose."

FARABUNDO MARTI INTERVIEWS COMMANDER GUARDADO

PA021745 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Interview with Commander Facundo Guardado, a member of the FMLN-FDR delegation negotiating with the government, by unidentified Radio Farabundo Marti announcer on 1 December; place not given -- live relay]

[Text] [Announcer] Attention, national and the international press. At this time we are receiving a signal from San Salvador through which we will establish contact with Companero Commander Facundo Guardado, who will make statements to Radio Farabundo Marti, the station of the FMLN. Commander Facundo Guardado, we send you the revolutionary greetings of our people and congratulate you on the efforts made yesterday in Ayagualo. Commander Facundo Guardado, we want to ask you some questions. What is your opinion of the regime's statements regarding our proposal for a political solution to the conflict?

[Guardado] I can clearly state that engineer Duarte is violating agreements by the special commission. In the first place, the regulations for the commission establish that the Special Commission will study and discuss the various proposals that are made. In the second place, when we made our proposal, when we presented it yesterday to the government delegation, they said that they would give us an answer at the next meeting provided that at yesterday's meeting we answered, point by point, the proposal by engineer Duarte. In the third place, there are agreements in the joint document that refer to continuing the process of dialogue. These are the three aspects that engineer Duarte is violating. What is happening is that engineer Duarte has problems, problems with the oligarchy and with sectors of the Armed Forces. He is making concessions. He is trying to find a reason to cut short the dialogue. Engineer Duarte should be honest in his statements, because he has been saying he is willing to find a political solution. However, his actions demonstrate the opposite. Therefore, his actions in the next few days will best state his position.

[Announcer] Thank you very much, Commander Facundo Guardado. Our second question is in regard to the prospects for the process of dialogue as a result of the meeting on 30 November.

[Guardado] The response from engineer Duarte and the government tend to discredit the dialogue, because it opposes any political solution and indicates that they are opting for a military solution. With regard to the negotiations, we have to state that, in effect, the dialogue on the negotiated political solution of the Salvadoran conflict has potential because it is a fair and legitimate aspiration of the Salvadoran people, of all patriotic sectors, of all the sectors that are against President Reagan's government making all of the decisions that affect the country's fate and who are struggling so that we the Salvadorans will be the ones to decide the country's fate. There are some who think that engineer Duarte is trying to find pretexts to withdraw from the dialogue, but the Salvadoran people, the majority of the people, and the political forces that represent popular interests want the dialogue; they want a negotiated political solution to the conflict; they want peace, social justice, and democracy.

[Announcer] Understood, Companero Commander. Our third question is a request for you to speak to the Salvadoran people about the second meeting of the dialogue for peace.

[Guardado] I want to take advantage of this opportunity to once again make the call that I made during my speech on (?Friday) night. The solution to the problems in our country -- I refer to the causes that generated the conflict -- can be found to the extent that all sectors, workers, peasants, students, teachers, professionals, market vendors, patriotic forces, and state forces favor the attainment of our sovereignty and independence and participate decisively and bravely in this process. The solution depends on the participation of the different sectors and the [word indistinct] with which they participate. This is the moment to join the debate on the different proposals that are on the table and to listen to and discuss other proposals. In this regard we must say that the National University has already advanced a proposal to be discussed, not only at the dialogue between the government and the FMLN-FDR, but all over the country. This is our call. Our people cannot continue to suffer the consequences of a war economy, of an economy sanctioned by the war in order to increase the government's arms and to enlarge the Army. Therefore, the people must struggle for the attainment of their interests, such as better salaries, jobs for all, reductions of the prices of basic products, and resolution of the problems of each hamlet, community, city, and work center. Thank you.

[Announcer] Thank you very much, Companero Commander, the interview has been perfectly received. This has been an interview presented by Radio Farabundo Marti with Companero Commander Facundo Guardado.

FARABUNDO MARTI LABELS DUARTE PROPOSAL 'ABSURD'

PA302021 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1917 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The proposal by Duarte's government does not resolve the causes that generated the conflict. The Duarte administration has proposed the integration of the revolutionary and democratic forces into the electoral process as well as the surrender of the people's aspirations to attain their legitimate rights of peace democracy, freedom, and justice. Duarte's proposal through his representatives at the second round of the dialogue for peace, which is currently under way in Ayagualo, is an absurd proposal which, in fact, rules out any real, overall solution of the causes that generated the armed conflict in our country.

What the Duarte government is proposing is an unpopular, undemocratic, and unpatriotic solution that rules out the peace for which our people yearn so much.

Duarte proposes the perpetuation of the oligarchy's voracious power in order to prolong the subjection of the popular classes, the democratic sectors, and any Salvadoran who aspires to achieve justice, peace, and freedom. Duarte is proposing the perpetuation of the U.S. Administration's insolent intervention in our country. He is proposing an irritating dependence and submission to the White House's decisions, forgetting the genuine and patriotic aspirations of the people and even of important sectors within the government's Army.

Duarte is proposing that the people should forget the assassination of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, of the FDR leaders, and of 50,000 fellow countrymen killed by American bombs and by the troops trained and armed by the United States.

Duarte is proposing that the people forget the situation of poverty, hunger, unemployment, and lack of education, housing, and health. Duarte is not proposing a solution to either the national conflict or the armed conflict.

The proposal for an overall negotiated political solution for achieving peace presented today to the Salvadoran Government and people by the FMLN-FDR alliance is a serious and realistic proposal that reflects the most legitimate aspirations of all the popular, democratic, and patriotic sectors in the country. We have proposed that the conflict be resolved by completely eradicating the social, economic, and political causes that generated it. We are proposing that, in order to resolve the conflict in this manner, all of our country's social and political sectors should participate, and to this effect we have proposed organizing and sponsoring a national forum for peace and dialogue in El Salvador. Once again, we have made it evident that our proposals reflect the aspirations of all sectors in our homeland that want peace in El Salvador. We want to resolve the causes of the conflict. We want peace for our entire people.

VENCEREMOS ON DUARTE'S REJECTION OF PROPOSAL

PA030340 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Napoleon Duarte rejects peace. Napoleon Duarte has rejected the proposal made by the FMLN-FDR in Ayagualo aimed at arriving at a political solution and achieving peace. Napoleon Duarte has rejected the possibilities for a peace agreement. Let's try to set aside Napoleon Duarte's incoherencies and tribulations and let's see why Duarte rejected the FMLN-FDR proposal, indeed a coherent, serious, and realistic proposal.

Untimely, and without any convincing arguments to justify his rejection for peace, Duarte has had to resort to the old and worn-out excuse of unconstitutionality, the same as all the previous governments and dictatorships. Duarte intends to disqualify our proposal by calling it unconstitutional. However, neither Duarte, nor the military men, nor the oligarchs, nor the press, nor the Salvadoran people believe in this worn-out argument of unconstitutionality. It reflects the same attitude assumed by previous governments. Definitely, nothing can be more unconstitutional than talking with us, we who bear weapons because we reject a Constitution that only defends the oligarchs. Duarte should stop fooling himself; neither he nor we fall within any constitutional framework. The truth is that Duarte does not have any arguments to counter our proposal. In addition, Duarte has accused us of using dialogue as a tactical recourse. Duarte's concept of tactical dialogue shows what it really means to him: a means to support the reelection of his protector Ronald Reagan, and as electoral demagoguery for March 1985. [as heard]

Duarte has insisted on saying that our proposal is incoherent, that we aspire to have a paradise on earth. However, what Duarte has done is to admit that the FMLN and the FDR truly want to perfect our society, that we demand radical, urgent solutions, that we want a just social, political and economic order, that will benefit all the members of our society, and will eliminate injustice.

This is what Duarte calls a paradise on earth. Is it worng, then, to strive for this? If Napoleon Duarte's aspirations are to maintain privileges for a few and to hell with the majority, he will have to continue facing popular discontent and the armed struggle.

Duarte rejects peace. Then, what does Duarte propose? The terms of Duarte's proposal demand that we lay down our weapons in exchange for falling under his domineering political structure, full of vice, corruption, bloodstained, and discredited. What does Duarte offer in exchange? Nothing. Absolutely nothing. What about the people's human rights? What about the restricted rights and liberties, our national independence and sovereignty, and the solution for the profound social injustices? These things are not important to Duarte. We are not naive to belive that the military oligarchs and the imperialists that have oppressed and exploited the people for years will be the ones to solve the crisis affecting the country on their own initiative.

Then, what does Duarte propose? In two words, Duarte has proposed surrender and pardon. But, how can Duarte propose surrender to a political-military force that is permanently growing? How can Duarte ask a force to surrender when it is stronger and more indestructible each day? If Duarte has any doubts about this, he can ask the people in the east, he can ask the oligarchs in the west, he can ask the government troops, the pilots of his A-37 Dragonfly planes that now have to bomb new cantons, new areas, and new theaters of military operations. Or, ask yourself, Mr Duarte, why is it that if you want to transport youself, Mr Duarte, why is it that if you want to transport coffee, sugarcane, and cotton on our roads, you must first ask our permission? Mr Duarte: Take a look at the list of casualties in the Army, and you will see who has the intitiative and strength in this country!

Who does he intend to pardon, and why? The people, tired of so much injustice, repression, jailings, missing persons, persecutions and abuse of power; the people who got tired of so many electoral farces, of so many violations of the most elemental human rights, this heroic and steadfast people that picked up their weapons in legitimate defense of their liberation do not need a pardon from anyone, and much less from their oppressors. The right for insurrection and rebellion is a universal legitimate right of all peoples.

Duarte has insistently said that we are destructive and intransigent because we use sabotage as one of the people's just weapons. [words indistinct] But who is affected by our sabotage actions, and how? We directly attack the heart of our enemies and their defenders. Our sabotage is aimed at the large properties owned by the oligarchs, who have made a fortune with the sweat of our working people. We attack the infrastructure that facilitates the regime's war economy, in order to provoke a reduction of foreign exchange necessary for the war against the people, and so that the millions of dollars delivered by imperialism not be spent exclusively on bombs and ammunition against the Salvadoran people. We use sabotage to back the just aspirations of the workers in rural areas, in cities, who have rebelled against their exploiting and intransigent masters. An example of this is the case of the Tazumal coffee plantation owned by the Levys, who want to perpetuate themselves in the exploitation of workers.

Duarte heads a regime that oppresses the people, a regime that bombs the civilian population indiscriminately, that burns the peasants' crops, that impudently implements a policy of depopulation and economic strangulation.

When we say that our sabotage actions are directly aimed at the oligarchs and the regime we have the most eloquent evidence in those who cry, protest, and demand from Duarte to stop us. They are the Gils, Pomas, Lemus O'Byrnes, (Jacks), and the rest of the exploiting oligarchs.

This was precisely one of the missions entrusted to Duarte. To try to get us to reduce our pressure on the oligarch's properties by means of sabotage. However, Duarte has accomplished nothing, neither surrender nor submissiveness.

This is why we have seen Napoleon Duarte irate, untimely, incoherent, desperate, talking and talking without stopping. Really, Duarte's main problem is that he has no real power to talk or negotiate. Duarte has been placed on a narrow presidential pedestal to talk and do as many clown-like things as possible, but he has no power to talk and reach peace agreements.

In conclusion, Napoleon Duarte constantly repeats that the reality of social injustice and oppression against the people that started the war has changed. In other words, Duarte wants the Salvadoran people to believe that the great majorities no longer [words indistinct], that the oligarchs are no longer outrageously rich, that Salvadorans no longer die as a result of torture, that current wages are just, [words indistinct]. No, Mr Duarte, neither the people, nor their vanguard, the FMLN-FDR, can be deceived in such a vile way. The only thing that has changed since Duarte became the puppet in charge has been a greater surrender of our sovereignty to the United States, the intensification of U.S. intervention in Salvadoran political affairs, and an increase in the handling of our Army by U.S. advisers. But there is something else, which is more important, and that is that the FMLN and the FDR are stronger, bigger, and are more committed to the interests of the fatherland, more committed to achieving real peace with justice.

VENCEREMOS: DUARTE FEARS POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS

PA302120 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Duarte has said that the second meeting in the dialogue between the FMLN-FDR and the government will not take place in San Salvador so as not to create problems in the capital. Evidently, when he speaks of demostrations in the streets, Duarte is referring to the workers who would demand wage increases, the teachers who would demand payment of back pay and more positions, and the mothers of the prisoners and missing persons who would demand justice. He speaks of the peasants and members of cooperatives who would demand a true agrarian reform which would give the lands to those who work it, expropriating it from the wealthy landowners.

When Duarte speaks of preventing popular demonstrations, he speaks of all the youths and parents who would reject forced recruitment. He refers to all the patriots who would demand the withdrawal of the U.S. invaders and the defense of our independence and national sovereignty. Duarte speaks of preventing the majorities, the working class, the students from taking to the streets again to demand freedom of organization and the right to demonstrate. Why does Duarte fear the Salvadoran people's taking to the streets? Did he not say that the mistake of the FMLN was to isolate itself from the people? Who do the people support? Duarte is sure that it is not he who has the people's support, because the people who have suffered the low salaries, the repression, the unemployment, the false promises, and the years of injustice recognize their enemies: Duarte, the oligarchs, and the Army that defend those oligarchs. They are the ones who massacre and bomb, who arrest and make people disappear, who defend the interests of their patrons. They are the one who have maintained power by exploiting the people and getting fat at their expense.

Duarte repeats over and over again that the people do not support the FMLN because of its actions of sabotage against the regime's war economy. However, who do the people support? Their FMLN army that forces the bosses to pay fair salaries, that calls attention to the serious problems of the people?

Or do they support a government and an Army that serve only to speak in a demogogical fashion and protect the economic interests of the oligarchs such as the Levys, the (Thomases), the Regalados, the Schwartzes, the Schonenbergs, the Gils, the Mezas, or the Sols. Duarte is afraid of the people taking to the streets because the people recognize their enemies and are not confused. Duarte is afraid of the people's taking to the streets because peace with justice is nothing but a demogogic promise. Duarte is afraid of the people's taking to the streets because what began as a propaganda maneuver has been taken seriously by the people and they have taken to the streets to demand and achieve the peace with justice which they so need. Duarte is afraid of the people's taking to the streets because, as in 1960, the people would overrun the streets of San Salvador to firmly and bravely shout their demands, their urgent demands for justice, liberty, democracy, and peace. Duarte is afraid of the people who on one 22 January took to the streets and demonstrated their strength and power [words indistinct]. Moreover, the people have their own revolutionary army, powerful and invincible, that remains beside its people, fighting without rest for the achievements of peace with justice.

FMLN REPORTS ACTIONS IN MORAZAN DEPARTMENT

PA021748 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Attention, close attention. We have received a report from Morazan Department stating that FMLN units have ambushed en enemy convoy, inflicting 13 casualties on the enemy troops. The detailed report states that at 0600 on Saturday, 1 December, a guerrilla unit of the Rafael Acre Zablah Brigade, BRAZ, ambushed a military truck transporting troops of the Gotera detachment's reconnaissance unit near El Aceituno Canton, on the well-known paved road, between Yoloaiquin and Chilanga. As a result of this ambush, the enemy sustained 13 casualties, dead and wounded. We inflicted 13 dead and wounded on the dictatorship's forces in Morazan Department. [Words indistinct] units of the FMLN's BRAZ.

Here is a report on clashes in Morazan: FMLN units clashed with troops of the misnamed Arce Battalion on Saturday, 1 December, [words indistinct] Arce Battalion, trained by the United States in Honduras.

Attention: Counting the casualties inflicted on the misnamed Arce Battalion and the casualties as a result of the ambush of enemy troops on the paved road, up to Saturday, 1 December, we have inflicted 234 casualties on the troops participating in the disastrous "Torola IV" operation.

'TOROLA IV' OPERATION DECLARED 'FAILURE'

PA040136 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Attention, Salvadoran people. The high command has admitted a new failure by its Army. The "Torola IV" operation has ended. After 48 days of failures and the wasting of ammunition, artillery, and aircraft, the dictatorship's high command has had to leave Morazan with its tail between its legs. During the days of the "Torola IV" operation, our forces maintained the military initiative. They kept the enemy's battalions surrounded, demoralized, and completely [word indistinct]. During the 48 days our forces inflicted 259 casualties, including 8 officers killed and 2 wounded. A helicopter and an airplane were downed and a General Staff communications center was destroyed. The "Torola IV" operation has been a complete failure that is having repercussions on the puppet Army's strategy and causing low morale within its ranks. In the large-scale operation in Morazan, it was unable to achieve a single political or military victory. We greet the heroic fighters and leaders of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade. Long live the FMLN revolutionary armed forces! For the achievement of peace with sovereignty and dignity, our people fight and win!

REBELS TO STOP TRAFFIC IN EASTERN ZONE

PA030309 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Attention, Salvadoran people. Beginning Monday, 3 December, traffic will be interrupted throughout the eastern zone, along the main highways and also on other roads. The traffic interruption in the eastern zone is aimed directly at obstructing coffee, cotton, and sugarcane crop transportation. In this way, we hit the wealthy landowners, who are paying the workers very low wages, and we sabotage coffee, cotton and sugarcane production, which is used to obtain funds to wage a war against the people.

GUATEMALA

COMMITTEE FORMED TO INVESTIGATE MISSING PERSONS

PA021844 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] It has been officially reported that during a meeting today between Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores and members of a committee of relatives of missing persons it was agreed to form a tripartite committee to investigate the cases of missing and kidnapped persons. The committee will include Interior Minister Gustavo Adolfo Lopez Sandoval, Deputy Defense Minister Colonel Raul Alburez Arriola, and Attorney General Hugo Pellecer Robles. According to reports, the head of state offered the members of the committee of relatives of missing persons every facility to help them determine the whereabouts of their loved ones.

ECONOMY MINISTER ON TRADE WITH HONDURAS

PA300328 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Nov 4

[Text] Economy Minister Leonel Hernandez Cardona has reported that trade between Guatemala and Honduras has been maintained, but that the merchandise is treated as if it comes from third countries. He indicated that the partial agreement that was to be signed by the two countries was left pending because Honduras did not ratify it. Minister Hernandez Cardona admitted that the recently established parallel foreign exchange market was one of the reasons why the agreement with Honduras was not ratified since Honduras felt that the measure might affect its interests. However, according to initial studies, even if the partial trade agreement between Guatemala and Honduras is not implemented, the establishment of the parallel market will benefit Guatemala and will not have negative effects on its neighbors.

HONDURAS

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. ECONOMIC AID DECISION

PA040319 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Station commentary: "Civil War Essential Condition To Receive U.S. Economic Aid"]

[Text] A U.S. State Department official has said in Washington that the Honduran demands for an increase in economic aid are considered excessive. This U.S. official believes that although U.S. aid to El Salvador is three times more than that given to Honduras it is because there is a civil war in El Salvador and Honduras is calm. The content of this international dispatch reflects the view among the highest U.S. circles regarding the Honduran political situation.

In our station commentaries we have been using a phrase to describe what the North Americans think about the Honduran reality. The North Americans are children in the area of understanding the Central American situation. What the U.S. State Department official said on comparing the Honduran and Salvadoran situations confirms our previous statement: The North Americans are children in the area of Central American policy. Only if you are unaware of what is exactly occurring in this part of the continent can you think that a country like Honduras does not need additional economic aid as long as it is not facing the deafening sound of shelling and machine guns, and an all-out civil war.

It is convenient to accept this U.S. view. However, there is another aspect that we must bear in mind. In the United States things are almost always seen from the angle of the economy of war, regardless of what party is in power in that powerful nation. Let us look at this. The Democrats were in power when the United States gave its approval to the guerrilla groups so they could victoriously rise to power in Cuba and Nicaragua. On their part, the Republicans cry out against those revolutionary groups but in practice all of their actions lead to the strengthening of the Marxist revolutionaries. The Republicans are the ones who now think that Honduras, which is the best U.S. ally in Central America, does not need additional economic aid because its territory is still virgin territory, impenetrable to an incursion of violence. This is how the Republicans think.

We think that this U.S. reply is the most conclusive result of the Honduran Government's foreign policy. Our government's relations with the U.S. Government is faithfully reflected in the State Department official's statement. The foundations for a good relation between two countries are not found in submissiveness as has occurred in U.S.-Honduran relations. Unfortunately, the directors of our foreign policy, who always think these criticisms stem from bad faith and ill will, failed to understand that no small submissive friend will fare well if the United States does not have any large interests to defend.

The United States views Honduras as the ideal point to implement a policy in line with its interests and thanks to the submissiveness of the Honduran Government that has made things easier. The Puerto Castilla Military Training Center and the huge military exercises are part of the U.S. indoctrination for these countries. All of this is due to the fact that in the United States things are seen with the lens of the economy of war. We must convince ourselves of this whether we are left-wing, middle-of-the-road, or right-wing.

The Liberals' view that since this government is a constitutional government supported by most of the Honduran people it would receive a shower of dollars from the United States is the biggest childish mistake ever made by our politicians. One must know how to negotiate ~~with~~ the United States as with any other country because if one does not one will lose. To capitulate to these large nations is to lose the possibilities for a sincere friendship. This is exactly what is happening to us with the United States. The North Americans do not believe that this Honduran democratic process is worthwhile for them. They are demonstrating this with this first blow received by the Honduran commission headed by a military officer in Washington.

To say that the huge aid to El Salvador is justified because there is a civil war there and that it is not justified for Honduras because there is as yet no such conflict is the most shocking stupidity we have ever heard. Is it that our U.S. friends are waiting to see us involved in revolutionary violence to approve the aid that we need now to implement the social changes that could guarantee our political and social stability?

Unfortunately, we are obtaining the results that we deserve in this country as a result of the unfortunate decisions of this government which, as we have said, is its Achilles' heel. The Liberal government's submissiveness towards the United States is reaping its just rewards. Our president's adulation of the Reagan government now has results: Honduras does not need additional economic aid because currently there is no civil war here. Here is your chance, Mr President. Why don't you promote a war among the Hondurans because that is what the gringos are waiting for in order to begin to pour dollars into the country?

BILATERAL TRADE ACCORD TO BE SIGNED WITH MEXICO

FL011500 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2310 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's secretary of commerce and industrial development, Hector Hernandez Cervantes, and Honduras' secretary of state for economy and commerce, Miguel Orellana, will sign a bilateral trade accord here next Monday. The Mexican delegation, which will arrive in this capital on Monday, will also include Rene Villareal, director general of delegations; Gerardo Bueno, representative from the IDB; and Arturo Navarro, military attache.

Honduras' under secretary of economy, Osmer Moncada, said Honduras is pleased with the first trade treaty with Mexico because with it, Honduran products will get tariff preferences in Mexican markets. The treaty will also allow Honduras to export products such as African palm tree oil, fish, leaf tobacco, detergents, pine oil, clothing, and others.

Hernandez Cervantes will also meet in Tegucigalpa with the Honduran economic cabinet and with private enterprise leaders.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER CITES ECONOMIC REPERCUSSIONS

FL031144 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2235 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Honduran Minister of Agriculture [title as received] Miguel Angel Bonilla has said that the conflicts in Central America have discouraged all foreign investment in nations such as Honduras. He said this has seriously impacted on the Honduran economy, because the majority of the nations in the world are convinced that Central America is a powder keg about to explode. Bonilla said that the term relative calm was used, because it cannot be absolute when a country has borders with three countries with problems such as Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua, and when there are 52,000 refugees from around the region in the country.

The minister denied that there was a U.S. military base in Honduras.

Bonilla said that Honduras had proposed selling excess corn and livestock to the Mexican Government because there had been an excellent harvest.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA ADDRESSES COFFEE HARVESTERS

PA021352 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Today you leave your relatives; you will be away on the dates and festivities celebrated in your homes in December, but you are guided by love of your fatherland and have the attitude and morale that fills us with pride and confidence, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega said last night on "Face the People," this time with thousands of National Employees Union [UNE] coffee harvesters.

He also said that they should work with agility so that Commander Cristobal Vanegas, whom the contingent is named after, will not be disappointed. Ortega demonstrated sincere confidence in the workers' fulfillment of this new task demanded by the revolution.

[Begin Ortega recording] You must go and harvest the coffee with high spirits and morale. You will harvest the coffee under certain risks, because we all know that the enemies of the people of Nicaragua, those who receive arms and money to carry out the war against the people of Nicaragua, are determined to destroy our production. One of their objectives in destroying our production is our coffee harvest. This is why other companeros had to be mobilized to more dangerous areas, organized in militias and armed with combat rifles. For this reason also, in the zone where you are going every measure possible to ensure your maximum security has been taken. Our Army forces have been deployed to the area, along with the militias of the area. We are capable and determined to forcefully combat those mercenary forces. Each time a mercenary force approaches we will fight, annihilate, and destroy it. We will be there ensuring peace so that later there will be peace and tranquillity. We will be there rooting out the disease of counterrevolution, the weed that is the counterrevolution, so that later we can [words indistinct] in peace by the workers of the area, and if they need support it will be support in another atmosphere, in another climate, one of tranquillity and peace. At this time, in the midst of difficulties, of problems, of the aggression, there is a new awareness among state employees. This is what is most valuable. This is what is most important. I tell you: Go in a conscious, organized, and disciplined manner to the coffee harvests. [Words indistinct] to give your battalion the name of that Sandinist brother Cristobal Vanegas. Campaneros, we want you to know that we are proud of the workers of this new revolutionary state. With the companeros, the ministers -- we have a good representation of ministers here -- we will organize a visit to the area where you will be working. We are announcing this to the counterrevolutionaries there, so they can prepare an ambush for us. However, we will go to meet with you all and talk with you all. The FSLN and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction tell you that we have the confidence that none of you will desert, that you will all remain at the harvest. We have this faith, we have this confidence that unless there is some extraordinary case of illness which would have to be understood, your own will won't weaken... Would any of you weaken there? [crowd answers "no"] Would any of you back down? [crowd answers "no"] Do not back down. You can celebrate those days there. We will celebrate because we will visit you around those dates, with the ministers. With this morale, with this awareness, with this discipline, even if our enemies try to bring about more problems for us, more difficulties, with this morale we will have enough strength to face and overcome any difficulty. We will have enough firmness not to become demoralized. Well then, what does this mean? That we will have the awareness and the certainty of Cristobal Vanegas, the patron of your battalion. Long live the workers of the revolutionary state. [crowd shouts "long live"]. Long live the coffee harvest. [crowd shouts "long live"] Free fatherland [crowd responds "or death"]. [end recording]

ORTEGA SENDS MESSAGE TO PALESTINE UN DELEGATION

PA022012 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Nov 84 p 12

[Text] "Those who are responsible for the tragedy of the Palestinian people cannot fail to listen to the demands for peace. Our voice will continue being heard with that of the Palestinian people, the Arab world, the United Nations, and the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against injustice and oppression until victory is finally achieved."

This is an excerpt of a letter that Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, president-elect of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, sent yesterday to the Palestinian delegation at the United Nations. The letter was presented by Nicaragua's Ambassador to the United Nations Companero Javier Chamorro Mora.

Daniel's message was sent on the occasion of the commemoration of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. The message also states: It is regrettable that the will and desires of the international community are crashing against the policies of Israel and its main ally and protector, the United States, who is making possible a perpetual usurpation of the rights of the Palestinian people. Our people and government, who are also enduring an unjust aggression and who continue fighting firmly for our independence, sovereignty, and dignity, firmly believe that the Palestinian people, under the guidance of their only legitimate representative, the PLO, will recover their rights...."

"Nicaragua, acting responsibly in line with its history and revolution, has given and will continue to give militant support to the Palestinian people," Commander Daniel Ortega's message states.

RUIZ, DELEGATION TRAVEL TO WARSAW, PRAGUE

PA011503 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, Nicaragua's planning minister, was welcomed today in Warsaw by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the top Polish leader. Commander Ruiz is heading an economic delegation on an official visit to that country. Before going to Poland the Nicaraguan minister visited the GDR, where he signed several cooperation agreements.

Delegation Arrives in CSSR

PA040112 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] A Nicaraguan delegation headed by Commander Henry Ruiz, member of the FSLN National Directorate and planning minister, in Prague today on an official visit to the CSSR. Ruiz will discuss matters related to bilateral economic cooperation with Czechoslovak officials. The Czech delegation is headed by Vladimir Janza, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission.

NATIONAL DIALOGUE SUSPENDED INDEFINITELY

PA011359 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] After a heated, 7-hour debate, the national dialogue was indefinitely suspended through an agreement of the political, labor, and religious organizations that participated in this forum. A proposal of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, supported by other groups, to suspend the dialogue was approved in view of the deep multilateral and bilateral contradictions that prevailed in the dialogue and the intransigent and obstructionist attitude of the Social Christian Party [PSC].

The board of directors of the national dialogue, headed by (Carlos Lucas), who took the initiative to suspend the dialogue, said that the debates could be continued when conditions were right for a national debate. Yesterday's session became quite heated when the agenda of the previous, fourth meeting was discussed in order to approve certain points and objectives, in addition to the summit meeting agreements on the U.S. imperialist aggressions against our country, as well as new democratization agreements.

The PSC refused to follow the agenda, and the Nicaraguan Worker Federation [CTN] asked for a return to the original agenda, which was described as inopportune by the participants, thus generating a debate characterized by insults and accusations.

Reports state that prior to this the Episcopal Conference, the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement, and the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] had already withdrawn from the debates. It was evident that they would at no time condemn the Reagan administration for its aggressions against our people.

The board of directors of the national dialogue has the authority to call for a continuation of the national dialogue after discussing and evaluating the agreements made bilaterally.

At yesterday's meeting at the Foreign Ministry the Conservative Democratic Party members withdrew because one of their points was not included on the agenda approved by the plenum. The discussion was characterized by insults and accusations, and the PSC's resentment was obvious, due to the uncomfortable political situation they are faced with as a result of their refusal to sign a document rejecting the U.S. imperialist aggressions against Nicaragua.

Subcommander Rafael Solis, FSLN representative, put the PSC representatives in their place and spoke in favor of an indefinite suspension of the national dialogue.

FSLN Supports Suspension

PA021437 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Communique of the FSLN National Directorate, issued in Managua on 1 December]

[Text] The FSLN National Directorate addresses the political parties as well as social, economic, labor, and religious organizations, and particularly our people, to make public the FSLN's position regarding the indefinite suspension of the national dialogue, as agreed during its fifth session, on the night of 30 November 1984.

1. The FSLN ratifies each and every part of the document entitled Agreement of the Summit of Political Parties, signed by seven political parties on 22 October, and reiterates its firm commitment to implement the mechanisms that will ensure the enforcement of these agreements.

2. As agreed during the summit, a national dialogue was convoked with the initial participation of 32 organizations representing the various political, economic, social, union, and religious groups in the country, with the main objective of joining efforts to put an end to war and achieve peace in Nicaragua. Throughout the national dialogue the FSLN maintained a highly flexible position in order to permit the discussion of the main problem confronting the country -- the U.S. attacks -- simultaneously with other problems considered of vital importance for our people. An example of this attitude was our agreement to discuss the subject of elections during the first session of the national dialogue, even though we were and still are confronting the largest escalation of attacks launched by the Reagan administration against our country.

3. Despite the attitutde assumed by the FSLN, the majority of the organizations of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Board -- the Social Democratic Party, the Constitutional Liberal Party, the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, and the Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations -- showed no interest whatsoever in discussing our national problems and withdrew from the national dialogue after the second session.

This anti-patriotic attitude assumed by these organizations was maintained by other groups that remained in the national dialogue, such as the Social Christian Party which, adopting an intransigent position, refused to specifically mention those who are attacking us, despite the fact that the aggressors themselves have admitted it through President Reagan. This attitude made it impossible to even begin discussing a draft agreement that had been approved in principle by the large majority of the participants in the national dialogue.

4. In view of these circumstances, our representatives at the national dialogue supported the motion presented by the Nicaraguan Socialist Party which called for the Nicaraguan Socialist Party which called for the indefinite suspension of talks until the political parties participating in the summit believe that there is, in fact, political willingness on the part of those political parties and organizations that held intransigent positions and when they seriously demonstrate their desire to sign agreements.

5. In view of this situation, the FSLN publicly announces its decision to promote the necessary consultations for the debate and approval of the constitution through its representatives at the National Assembly. We will keep channels of communication open with the various political, economic, social, and religious sectors in the country through our representatives in order to hear their opinions regarding the contents of the constitution, giving priority attention to those that will actually strengthen national unity in the face of the foreign attacks.

ENVOY TUNNERMAN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO REAGAN

PA271535 Monagua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Washington -- Ambassador Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim today presented his credentials as the new Nicaraguan ambassador to the U.S. and President Ronald Reagan. During the protocol ceremonies, Ambassador Tunnerman and President Reagan engaged in an exchange of ideas without discussing important topics, in keeping with the tradition of this kind of meeting.

During his 3-page speech, Tunnerman stressed the Nicaraguan Government's firm determination to find a way to normalize relations between the two countries. He also acknowledged the difficult situation being experienced in Central America and recalled that it is rooted in centuries of exploitation that occurred long before the East-West confrontation came into existence. That exploitation has prevented the establishment of a more righteous society.

The ambassador reminded President Reagan that the Sandinist revolution is a reality and a product of our history that is impossible to ignore. Tunnerman also said that one of the revolution's most important steps is to call all forces in the nation to patriotically participate in the country's reconstruction.

The Nicaraguan ambassador said: The elections in my country constituted a healty exercise for electing our top authorities. Dr Carlos Tunnerman finally told Reagan that Nicaragua is seriously participating in bilateral talks in hopes that the progress and agreements achieved will help the Contadora Group effort.

Ambassador Comments on Relations

PA302234 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Nov 84 p 12

[Text] Washington, 27 Nov (ANN) -- Carlos Tunnerman, new Nicaraguan ambassador in the United States, has said that his government is willing to work toward the nationalization of relations between the two countries provided that "Nicaragua's sovereignty, independence, and self-determination are properly respected."

During an exclusive interview granted to ANN after presenting his credentials to and greeting President Ronald Reagan, Tunnerman said that the Nicaraguan Government wishes to achieve normalization and that President-elect Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra is willing to hold a direct dialogue with the U.S. President.

He added: "We want our relations to be within the framework of the international community. We want the right to decide our own destiny and have the revolutionary project desired by our people respected."

Tunnerman said: "Nicaragua does not pose a threat to U.S. security, it is not preparing to invade or attack any neighboring country; and it does not pose a threat to any of these countries either." He added that his country has armed to defend itself "in the face of aggression".

Tunnerman said that "proper respect for independence and sovereignty" implies, among other things, "the acknowledgement of Nicaragua's right to carry out its own political project. [quotation marks as published] He also said that his government wants to implement that project "outside the East-West conflict, without involving ourselves in that conflict, but within the plans of our revolution, which is "democratic, popular, anti-imperialist, nationalist, nonaligned, and advocates a mixed economy." [quotation marks as published]

RAMIREZ MERCADO VISIT TO U.S. CANCELED

PA301917 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Communique Issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry in Managua on 30 November; read by Foreign Ministry official Manuel Espinoza Rivera -- live]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reports the following:

The Nicaraguan Government began preparations so that Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and vice president-elect of Nicaragua, could visit the United States, after receiving many invitations from various outstanding U.S. organizations and universities. Within this context, the corresponding visa was requested at the U.S. Embassy in Managua and, 13 days later, the embassy gave a reply which is incompatible with Dr Ramirez' post as a leader. The visa extended by the U.S. Embassy imposed an entry period restricted to 7 days and limited his stay in the United States to 16 days. The restrictions were not applied to the members of the delegation which would accompany him.

In addition, the B-2 tourism visa which was granted does not correspond to his post as a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and vice president-elect of a state, or offer the minimum guarantees for his security. In addition, Nicaragua's request to guarantee the security measures that are normally granted to visiting heads of state was denied.

Due to these conditions, the Nicaraguan Government has been compelled to cancel Dr Sergio Ramirez's trip. The U.S. Government's attitude represents another proof of the hostile policy which it advocates against Nicaragua.

In view of these facts, the Nicaraguan Government reiterates its strongest protest over these kinds of attitudes, which do not contribute to the normalization of relations between the two states, and reasserts its willingness to maintain a permanent dialogue with the U.S. people and government and to continue its open door policy for all U.S. citizens who wish to visit our country.

The Nicaraguan Governments thanks the U.S. organizations and universities of more than 10 states for their invitations and preparations for Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado's visit.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP SAYS RESTRICTIONS GROWING

PA011729 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0616 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Managua, 1 Dec (LATIN-REUTER) -- A group defending human rights in Nicaragua has accused the government of further restricting civil rights and freedom of the press after the 4 November general elections.

However, government spokesmen said that the restrictions are part of a state of alert prompted 3 weeks ago for fear of a U.S. invasion.

Such fears were founded on a warning by the recently reelected administration of President Ronald Reagan that it would not tolerate the rumored dispatch of Soviet MIG's to Nicaragua.

Spokesmen for the permanent commission on human rights stated at a press conference that press censorship formerly affected only military information, but it has been extended "to all political topics." They added that newsmen and labor and opposition leaders were recently denied requests for visas to attend a recent symposium in the neighboring Republic of Costa Rica.

The Reagan administration, which has described Nicaragua as "a totalitarian dungeon," accuses the Sandinist government of trying to export its revolution to the rest of Central America and has helped to bring together a guerrilla army of 15,000 men who are struggling to overthrow the Sandinist government installed 5 years ago.

DISSIDENTS REPORT VIOLATION OF RIGHTS

PA030100 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Report by Luis Manuel Mora Sanchez]

[Text] The Captive Dissidents [Disidentes Cautivos] group, formed by Nicaraguans who have not been allowed to leave Nicaragua, is reporting on the Sandinist regime's new violation of their human rights. Twenty-seven Nicaraguan citizens who have not been allowed to leave their own country have formed the Captive Dissidents group and have reported new violations of their individual rights. The text of a document issued yesterday when the new anti-Sandinist group came to light states the following:

We the cosigners of this document, Captive Dissidents, all Nicaraguan citizens, belonging to diverse political parties, labor, professional, and business organizations, who also profess diverse ideologies and are dedicated to our professions, inform the Nicaraguan people and all the peoples of the world, that the Sandinist Government currently in power in Nicaragua, has denied us our rights, and has arbitrarily prevented us from freely leaving the country, without any existing legal impediment to justify such a serious violation of our rights stated in the statute of rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguan people.

In order to cover up this violation of human rights, the Captive Dissident's document states, the Sandinist regime has resorted to the use of improper procedures that demonstrate a lack of responsibility in the fulfillment of international treaties and conventions, which the Sandinist regime promised to respect, through decree 174 of OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 67 of 26 November.

The Captive Dissidents, who belong to political parties, labor unions, and the only opposition newspaper in Nicaragua, LA PRENSA, signed the document issued yesterday; among them are Carlos Holmann Thompson, Roberto Cardenal Chamorro, and Jaime Chamorro Cardenal from LA PRENSA; Miriam Arguello and Mario Rappaccioli of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party; Enrique Bolanos of Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP]; (Nicolas Bolanos) of [word indistinct]; Juan Ramon Aviles of COSEP, Francisco Caldera, (Alvin Goodry), Jose Espinosa, (Omar Baca), and Santos Tijerino of the Confederation for Unit of Trade Unions [CUS]; Luis Rivas Leiva of the Social Democratic Party; Azucena Ferrey of the Social Christian Party; Orestes Romero Rojas of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Commerce; (Frank Leigh) of the Chamber of Commerce; (Carlos Noguera) of the Nicaragua Development Institute [INDE]; Msgr Pablo Antonio Vega, president of the Episcopal Conference who in order to leave, had to present himself at the Foreign Ministry where the pages torn from his passport were pasted back in to the passport at the immigration office.

The document is also signed by (Roberto Vivas) of the Archdiocesan Social Promotion Commission of the Managua Archdiocese; Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, director of LA PRENSA; Juan Lopez Zeledon and (Rober Guevara), lawyer and notary of the Republic of Nicaragua respectively. This morning new names added to the list of Nicaraguans who cannot leave the country included (Erick Ramiro Benavente), vice president of the Social Christian Party; Antonio Lacayo, manager of a business in Nicaragua; Juan Carlos Morales Arguello, from the Nicaraguan Association of Petroleum Products Dealers [Andipet]; and Jimmy Hassan Prados, director of the student crusades and Christian professional from the Evangelical Churches.

FOUR COLUMBIANS KILLED IN ARDE, EPS CLASH

PA032315 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Only four Colombians were killed during a skirmish between Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, forces and Sandinist People's Army, EPS, troops in the area of El Serrano, Neuva Guinea jurisdiction, on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast. Today, at noon, ARDE spokemen told "Impact News" that three of the four Colombian [word indistinct] were killed during the skirmish and the fourth was seriously wounded in his trench and died only minutes after the fighting ended. However, before he died, the Colombian said that many South American internationalists have joined the EPS to defend the revolution. The ARDE spokesmen said that it was not possible to ascertain if these Colombians were members of the 19 April Movement, M-19, since it was impossible to identify them. Before he died, the wounded Colombian refused to identify two of his companeros or the guerilla movement they were members of. According to the ARDE spokesmen all he said was that there are hundreds of South American internationalists who have joined the EPS.

PATROL SHIP HELPS U.S. VESSEL EXTINGUISH FIRE

FL032028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] A U.S. Coast Guard spokesman has said Cuban patrols, who helped a U.S. ship, were very efficient and respected international laws. This happened when a small U.S. ship, which does cartographic work, had a fire on board and appeared to be sinking when it started to sheer off into Cuban waters.

When the ship called for help, as is customary in such cases, the United States ordered the Nimitz and Arkansas warships to go to the area. A Cuban Navy patrol ship, which also heard the call for the five American men, approached the ship and helped to put out the fire and later, helped the ship so it could be towed by a U.S. Coast Guard boat.

MOZAMBIQUE'S CHISSANO MEETS CASTRO, DEPARTS

FL031446 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Joaquim Chissano, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Politburo and Mozambique's foreign minister. The meeting took place in a fraternal friendly atmosphere; during the meeting, matters related to the international situation and bilateral cooperation were discussed with Southern Africa and Central America receiving special attention. Later, Chissano departed Cuba for Mozambique after a cordial friendly visit to Cuba at the invitation of Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGE TO UN ON PALESTINE DAY

PA021758 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] President Fidel Castro has reiterated Cuba's support for the cause of the Palestinian people in a message sent to the UN Headquarters on the occasion of the International Solidarity Day With the Palestinian People, which was observed on Thursday.

The message, which was read by Alberto Velazco San Jose, alternate representative to the United Nations, urges the international community, and the United Nations in particular, to adopt effective measures to solve the Middle East crisis, which represents a threat to international peace and security. The message sent by the president of the Cuban Councils of State and of Ministers expresses the Cuban Government's forceful condemnation of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and of the support that the U.S. Government gives to Israel in proportion to the extent in which Israel violates the rights of the Arab peoples.

GDR'S HORST DOHLUS ARRIVES, WELCOMED BY MACHADO

FL031900 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], arrived last night in Havana at the head of a delegation, invited by the party Central Committee. Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo and Secretariat, received the GDR delegation at the airport. The SED delegation will remain in Cuba until 7 December and will meet with top leaders of the PCC.

COMMENTION GRENADIAN POLITICAL CLIMATE, ELECTIONS

FL012050 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Grenadians' indifference and the spectre of U.S.-manipulated elections characterize Grenada's political climate upon the announcement of general elections which will take place Monday 3 December under Yankee military occupation.

The moderate centrist coalition is composed of three right-wing parties headed by 62-year-old former Prime Minister Herbert Blaize, from Grenada's previous colonial period. This alliance was created during the last few months in close cooperation with the U.S. Embassy in St George's, Grenada's provisional government, and several pro-Yankee Eastern Caribbean heads of state. The three-party coalition called the New National Party is the favored alternative of the United States and the force chosen to oppose the Maurice Bishop Patiotic Movement and the United Labor Party of ex-dictator Eric Gairy.

In fact of all the treacherous campaigns against the patriotic movement, which represents the Grenadian people, the words of [name indistinct], former minister of Grenada's revolutionary movement, are appropriate. He said: There will be no compliance because the struggle for total independence will continue.

JUDICIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SRV

FL010240 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] A judicial cooperation and assistance agreement in civil, family, and criminal matters between Cuba and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] was signed today by Cuban Minister of Justice Dr Juan Escalona Reguera and Vietnamese Minister of Justice Dr Phan Hien. The Cuban minister said that the document does not mean the culmination of a process but rather a starting point for achieving closer ties between our peoples. The Vietnamese minister said the agreement contributes to uniting both countries in the common struggle for socialist legality, socialism, and peace.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH KAMPUCHEA

BK011309 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1129 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 1 -- A protocol on economic, scientific and technical cooperation for 1985-86 between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Republic of Cuba were concluded in Havana on November 29. Signatories were Kampuchean minister of posts, transport and communications Khun Chhy and Cuban minister of communications Pedro Gonzalez.

NATIONAL DEFENSE DAY CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT NATION

FL031626 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Mass participation, enthusiasm, and a combative spirit characterized the people's mobilization that carried out the activities scheduled throughout Cuba in celebration of the first National Defense Day, held in homage to the 28th anniversary of the Granma landing, and FAR Day.

Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and FAR minister, visited Pinar del Rio Province and, accompanied by other leaders, visited diverse Defense Zones, industrial plants, and Territorial Troops Militia [MTT] combat training areas.

Party and state leaders also visited the provinces and the special Isle of Youth municipality, in which they verified the patriotic, revolutionary fervor of the people. Workers, farmers, students, pioneers, housewives -- everyone -- participated in an organized, disciplined fashion in the construction and repair of fortified works, the camouflaging of various sites, and the performance of productive labor to contribute to the financing of the MTT was verified. Joint coordinated activities of FAR units and defense zones were also carried out, and decisions on the organization and functions of the defense zones were made.

During the day, ceremonies were held in which the presidents and members of the defense councils at the provincial, municipal, and defense zone levels were given identifying insignias. After the review of the day's activities, cultural and recreational activities were organized to celebrate the new anniversary of the historic event.

National Defense Day was a beautiful day that made manifest the people's will and determination to defend their revolutionary achievements at any price; it provided experience valuable to the perfecting of plans for carrying out a people's war should it become necessary.

Castro Heads Ceremony

FL011620 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, party second secretary, has headed a military ceremony commemorating the 28th anniversary of the Granma's landing and the founding of the FAR. The concluding speech was given by Esteban Lazo, who said if rebels were capable of defeating a tyrant's army, what could this country not do when organized and directed by Fidel, whose initiative created the embryo of our glorious FAR.

Lazo, alternate Politburo member and Matanzas party first secretary, also stressed the readiness of our people to defeat the imperialist enemy if it dares attack. The military Academy, began with a troop review.

Flag Presented to Army Corps

FL032000 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The flag of Cuba's Heroic City [Santiago de Cuba] has been presented to the Southern Army Corps in a solemn ceremony presided by Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, Politburo member and minister of the interior, at a ceremony commemorating the 28th anniversary of the founding of our glorious FAR. Brigade General Nestor Lopez Cuba, Central Committee member, accepted the flag from Ramiro Valdes; in this way, the agreement of the Executive Committee of the municipal assembly of the People's Government was carried out to recognize the extraordinary progress of the FAR in the struggle for the total emancipation of our nation from imperialist oppression, in the defense of its achievements, and in its contribution to the construction of socialism.

When he received the flag, General Lopez Cuba expressed his gratitude for the granting of such a high honor, conscious of the responsibility such an award confers, and assured that the flag will wave next to the flag of Cuba and, if necessary, the fighting men of the Southern Army Corps will defend it with their lives.

GRENADA

BLAIZE, NNP DECLARED WINNERS IN ELECTIONS

Constituency Results

FL040050 Bridgetown CANA in English 0038 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Dec 3, CANA -- The four-month-old New National Party (NNP) of veteran attorney Herbert Blaize has taken the first seat to be declared in Grenada's general elections today. It has gone to fellow attorney Felix Alexander, a newcomer, who beat Mitchell James of the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) and former Government Minister George Louison of the new Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) in the St Marks Constituency. The results: St Marks Constituency: Felix Alexander (NNP), 908; Mitchell James (GULP), 744; George Louison (MBPM), 139.

Constituency St Patrick West: Kenny Lalsingh (NNP), 1,440; Oliver Raeburn (GULP), 910; Samuel Thomas (MBPM), 172.

Constituency St Patrick East: Tillman Thomas (NNP), 993; Winston Frederick (GULP), 790; John Cato (MBPM), 67; Winston Whyte (CDLP), 13.

Constituency Carriacou: Herbert Blaize (NNP), 1,662; Hyacinth Clyne (GULP), 119; Lyle Bullen (MBPM), 147; Winston Fleary (Independent), 51.

Constituency St Andrew South West: Ben Jones (NNP), 2,035; Winnifred Strachan (GULP), 1,154; Carlton Bernard (MBPM), 187; Cyril Hopkin (IND), 47.

Constituency St George's North West: Keith Mitchell (NNP), 1,368; Jimmy J. Lewis (GULP), 955; Dunbar Byam (MBPM), 53.

Constituency St George's North East: George Brizan (NNP), 2,446; Albert Forsythe (GULP), 824; Kennitha Thompson (MBPM), 101; Denis C. Joseph (CDLP), 31.

Constituency Town of St George: George McGuire (NNP), 1,626; Raymond H. Anthony (GULP), 728; Gordon E. Robertson (CDLP), 25; Earl Mario Bullen (MBPM), 139.

Constituency St John: Grace M. Duncan (NNP), 1,610; Edsel Thomas (GULP), 1,582; Einstein Louison (MBPM), 509.

Constituency St David's: Danny Williams (NNP), 2,839; Denis Radix (GULP), 1,737; Alamanda Thomas (MBPM), 109.

Station Declares Blaize Winner

FL040312 St George's Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] We'd just like to inform the nation, the Eastern Caribbean, and the rest of the world that apparently, the New National Party, headed by Herbert Blaize, has received a mandate from the Grenadian people to rule and handle the affairs of this country for the next 5 years. According to a preliminary count, the NNP has secured 10 of the 15 seats [words indistinct] and has commanding leads in 4 of the remaining 5. [passage indistinct]

NNP Wins 'Overwhelming Mandate'

FL041246 Bridgetown CANA in English 1007 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Dec 3, CANA -- Herbert Blaize's four-month-old New National Party (NNP) tonight won an overwhelming mandate to form Grenada's first parliamentary government in eight years, following general elections here today. The NNP, a pro-Washington coalition of three centrist parties, captured all 10 of the seats declared so far and was leading in four of the other five, electoral officials said. Eric Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) was ahead in the 15th constituency.

With the overall result clear, election officials said counting would be suspended tonight and would resume tomorrow.

Blaize, a 66-year-old lawyer and former chief minister here, easily brushed aside his three opponents to regain his seat in the tiny ward island of Carriacou. He polled 1,662 votes to 147 for his nearest rival, Lyle Bullen, of the leftist Maurice Bishop Patriot Movement (MBPM).

Economist-educator George Brizan, 43, considered here as an alternative NNP leader, won even more handsomely in St George's North East. Brizan totalled 2,460 votes to 824 for the GULP's Albert Forsythe, his closest rival.

Gairy's GULP won the last election (9-6) in 1976 but was ousted in a coup three years later by the then opposition New Jewel Movement (NJM). The following four and a half years of revolutionary government ended abruptly last year October with the violent overthrow of the NJM regime of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. Bishop and half of his cabinet were executed, triggering a U.S.-led invasion of the island. Until today, the administration of the island had been in the hands of a non-political government headed by civil servant Nicholas Brathwaite.

Blaize was tonight on Carriacou and was unavailable for comment.

Electoral officials said that of the remaining constitutencies to be declared, the NNP had commanding leads in most of them. The GULP was leading in the St Andrews North East, with 10 of the 11 stations reporting, by 1,182 to the NNP's 1,031.

In Barbados, Prime Minister Tom Adams said the result meant that for the first time in many, many years the people of Grenada can have a constitutional govenment freely elected and acknowledged by all the people to be endowed with electoral and political legitimacy. It means they will not have to bother their heads about whether they will ever have an election again, or whether the next time they cast their votes that their votes will actually be counted in the direction in which they were cast, Adams added.

CUBAN PRELA CORRESPONDENT DENIED ENTRY

PA040220 Rome IPS in Spanish 2326 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Excerpt] St George's, 3 Dec (IPS) -- Grenadian authorities have prohibited the entry to this country of a correspondent of the Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA [PRELA], it was reported officially in this capital today.

Godefroid Tchamlesso, correspondent for PRELA for more than a decade in the English-speaking Caribbean region, arrived in Grenada to cover the elections being held today in that Caribbean island for his press agency. Tchamlesso was obliged to reboard the aircraft that brought him to Grenada, immigration service officials of this Eastern Caribbean nation added. The correspondent, who is a native of Zaire, arrived from Barbados with a Cuban diplomatic passport, the sources added.

Tchamlesso was formerly based in Jamaica, until the government of conservative Prime Minister Edward Seaga refused to renew the correspondent's work permit in 1982, forcing him to leave that island nation of the English-speaking Caribbean region.

Today's elections in Grenada are taking place a little over a year after the foreign military invasion that followed the bloody overthrow of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG).

JAMAICA

SEAGA DISCLOSES JLP ASSISTING GRENADA'S NNP

FL031552 Bridgetown CANA in English 1505 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 3, CANA -- Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga last night disclosed that his ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) has had a team in Grenada assisting Herbert Blaize's New National Party (NNP) in its bid to win today's general election there. We have a team working there with the moderate political parties that have now joined forces under the banner of the New National Party -- one of whom has been there for as long as a year on a political party basis, Seaga told a JLP constituency conference. He stressed that the assistance was not from the Government of Jamaica.

The NNP is one of the pro-Washington groups seeking to gain power in Grenada in the election that has come in the aftermath of the U.S. invasion of the island a year ago. That invasion, supported by Jamaica, Barbados, and a number of east Caribbean states, came after a power struggle in the left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM) that led to the murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and a number of his key lieutenants and a military takeover. We are assisting them so that they can, to the best extent possible when the people of Grenada exercise their franchise, have the opportunity of forming a new government, Seaga said. Added the Jamaica prime minister: Their success will be our success. Their success will be the success of all well-thinking democratic forces in the region, and we look forward to the results so that we can say: Mission accomplished.

The NNP is a coalition of the three most moderate of the rightist parties that had been vying for power, and was brought together with the help of a number of Caribbean leaders. The conference after which the formation of the NNP was announced was held on a tiny union island in the Vincentian Grenadines and attended by the St Vincent Prime Minister James Mitchell, St Lucia's John Compton and Barbados' Tom Adams.

Jamaica sent troops to Grenada in the wake of the U.S. invasion and still has about 300 soldiers there. Seaga again defended his action of participating in the invasion saying it was a move to liberate that country. Everyone in Jamaica that bears democracy any good mind must be proud of the fact that we participated in that military operation that freed Grenada," he declared.

BURNHAM ADDRESSES RALLY, SAYS NATION UNDER THREAT

FL031324 Bridgetown CANA in English 2138 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 2, CANA -- Guyana's president, Forbes Burnham, has maintained his opposition to the 1983 U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, saying it led to the removal of a popular government. The remarks were made when Burnham addressed a rally at Mahicony, 38 miles east of here, marking the eighth anniversary of the Guyana People's Militia. He said: Many thought (former Grenada Prime Minister) Maurice Bishop's interpretation was wrong when he spoke of an invasion, but lo and behold, it happened and today the Popular Government of Grenada is out of office and a foreign army is occupying that country with the connivance and assistance of other West Indians, Burnham said.

He told the rally Guyana was under threat and we are under arms. He called on Guyanese to be prepared for any opposition to the government. Burnham described the militia as one of the more vital components of our defense arrangement. He said it not only symbolises the involvement of the ordinary non-military citizen in the defence of our country but is an instrument by means of which we can sensitize and mobilise the rest of the population.

He said one of the significant achievements of the 20 years in office of his People's National Congress (PNC) Government has been the establishment of the Armed Forces, which are there not merely for parades but for active involvement in the exercise of development and which are dedicated to the maintenance and retention of benefits we have won over the years.

HOYTE, JAGAN ON ILLEGALLY IMPORTED GOODS

FL931430 Bridgetown CANA in English 1516 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 2, CANA -- Guyana's prime minister, Desmond Hoyte, says most small traders here are tools...being manipulated by wealthy operators. The prime minister made the comment during debate in the National Assembly (parliament) on a motion tabled by opposition leader Dr Cheddi Jagan complaining about the indiscriminate manner in which the police have been seizing goods from the premises of merchants and small traders in the last two weeks. The motion was later thrown out.

Hoyte said that a joint customs and police operation against trade in illegally imported goods had merely revealed the tip of the iceberg. One has to see this operation in terms of a wider range of illegal activities, an aspect of a grand conspiracy to deprive the state of revenue that can be used to stimulate the economy, the prime minister said. In the final analysis, he said, the small traders have been the victims of the situation.

Finance Minister Carl Greenidge referred to the large amounts of consumption taxes that have been lost to the parallel market.

But Dr Jagan said he was not against the exercise but against the method used. He accused the customs and police of making indiscriminate raids on merchants and traders. He charged government with failing to provide the necessary food items which the nation so badly needs.

A foreign exchange crisis has forced the Guyana Government to sharply cut back on imports, banning importation of some goods and limiting the amount of money to be spent on others. One of the major casualties has been foodstuffs. Government officials say several million dollars worth of foodstuffs is smuggled into Guyana each year, the imports largely financed by illegal exports of gold, diamonds, and prawns.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE ESTABLISHED

FL302130 Bridgetown CANA in English 2102 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 30, CANA -- Senior vice president and general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada (RBC) for the Caribbean and Latin America, Carlton de Souza, yesterday joined with Finance Minister Carl Greenidge to sign documents here paving the way for the establishment of the National Bank of Industry and Commerce. That's the name given to the new state-owned company taking over the portfolio of the Royal Bank operations here.

Three sets of documents were signed, Greenidge said. First of all, we signed an agreement between the Government of Guyana and the Royal Bank of Canada pertaining to the handing over and the termination of the operations of the Royal Bank in Guyana after 70-odd years of operations. In addition, we also signed the vesting order, which the minister of finance signs, empowering the transfer of the assets of the old company to the National Bank of Industry and Commerce, Greenidge said. Thirdly, we also signed the contracts under which Stan Affonso, managing director of the new entity and former regional manager in Guyana for the Royal Bank, and Commercial Banking Manager D.J. McNamee will continue working here, he said.

After the signing ceremony, Greenidge handed over one dollar (one Guy dollar: 22 cents U.S.) to De Souza, saying: That was the amount of money agreed upon between the government and the Royal Bank as the sum to be paid for the transfer of the assets of the Royal Bank to the new entity. The assets were valued at 180 million dollars.

De Souza said: In arriving at the consideration price, one had to take into thought the years of experience, the special relationship between Guyana and the Royal Bank of Canada, and the many years that we have had fruitful activity in the country. He added: The operations are worth substantially more, but in deciding to readjust our operations and recognising the aspirations of the Guyanese people and the government, we thought it only fair and reasonable that we should transfer the operations in appreciation of our long relations, so the dollar is really in consideration and recognition of the friendship that exists.

Finance Minister Greenidge said a share offer in the new entity would be made shortly.

SURINAME

DEMOCRATIZATION PLANNED, BUT NOT ELECTIONS

PM031300 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 26 Nov 84 p 1

[ANP report: "Suriname To Announce Democratic Plan"]

[Text] Paramaribo-The Hague, 26 Nov -- Within a few weeks or a month at most the Surinamese Government will be able to make concrete announcements of a plan for the democratization of the state system, but at the present moment elections are "not desirable and not realizable," Surinamese Prime Minister Wim Udenhout said in an interview with the NOZ broadcasting corporation.

According to Udenhout, the Surinamese think tank has agreed that elections will not be held. The think tank is a government advisory body in which the military authorities, the trade union movement, and commerce and industry are represented.

Udenhout also said that the think tank is of the opinion that "as broad a section of the population as possible" must participate in a national assembly that still remains to be constituted. One of the assembly's tasks will be the drafting of a constitution. There are still problems within the think tank about the composition of the assembly and its range of tasks. For example, the trade union movement considers that the assembly should have a number of legislative powers.

The Roman Catholic diocese in Suriname has this week been highly critical of the discussion surrounding democratization. The Surinamese ambassador in the Netherlands, H. Heidweiler, has said that he sees the prospect of a return to "full democracy" in Suriname. He made this statement during a speech in Utrecht at a celebration of Suriname's independence day.

VENEZUELA

LUSINCHI DEPARTS FOR U.S.; TO MEET WITH REAGAN

PA031632 Paris AFP in Spanish 1530 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Catia La Mar, Venezuela, 3 Dec (AFP) -- Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi today traveled to Washington aboard an Air Force plane to begin a 6-day visit to the United States.

Lusinchi was accompanied by Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul; Energy and Mines Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti; Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua Arreaza; Presidency Secretary Simon Alberto Consalvi; Carlos Rafael Silva of the Investments Fund, COPEI; Deputy Oswaldo Alvarez Paz; and some Venezuelan Federation of Associations and Chambers of Commerce and Industry [Fedecamaras] representatives.

The president, who will meet tomorrow, Tuesday, with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, will be met in Washington by Secretary of State George Shultz.